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TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED; DEMOCRATS NOT TO OBSTRUCT

Colonel Bryan at Washington Conferring with Other Leading Men of the Party.

ADVISES ITS RATIFICATION

It Is a Matter of National Obligation and Party Policy.

HOAR TO LEAD OPPOSITION IN SENATE

But It Will Amount to Nothing, as the Treaty Will Be Ratified—Rejection of It Would Make the Philippine Question a Dangerous One.

Washington, December 21.—(Special.)—With the adjournment of congress for the holidays, the final disposition of the peace treaty is as clear as it will be after the vote has been taken in the senate. Two weeks ago the matter was in doubt—today it is as certain that the treaty will be ratified as it will be that it has been after the vote has been taken. Developments of the past few days have removed whatever doubt there may have been, and notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the individuality of William Jennings Bryan has had much to do with shaping the end that is certain to come.

Bryan has been here in Washington for several days and has conferred frequently and freely with democratic leaders of both the senate and the house. He has advised the ratification of the treaty and he is outspoken in the opinion that aside from the question of national obligation it is a matter of party policy for the democrats to throw no obstacle in the way of ratification. There are leading democrats of both the senate and house who less than a week ago were in doubt as to whether or not democrats should assist in ratifying the treaty. More than that, some of them were outspoken in the opinion that it was perhaps better to reject the treaty. Today many of these democratic leaders take the open position that the treaty should be ratified; and that it will be, no one who has studied the situation from the inside, as I have for the past few days, can have any reasonable doubt.

The Real Contest on the Question.

It must not be understood that the ratification of the treaty will carry with it the assumption that all those who vote affirmatively are in favor of national expansion across the Pacific. Of the senators who will vote in favor of the treaty there will be republicans as well as democrats who are opposed in principle as well as in theory to the transoceanic expansion of our national domain. The ytake, however, and very properly, the view that the question of expansion, per se, is not involved in the consideration of the peace treaty, and that after the treaty has been ratified and Spain has been eliminated as a factor in the Philippine problem, it will be time enough for us to consider the policy which is to be pursued in dealing with the Philippines. And just here will come the real contest on the question of expansion.

Incident to the discussion of the treaty, or after it has been finally disposed of, a resolution will be introduced declaratory of the purpose and policy of this government in dealing with the Philippines. This resolution will be framed very much on the basis of Cuban resolutions adopted coincident with the declaration of war in which it was declared that the policy of this government would be to give to the people of Cuba a free and independent government of their own. So will the Philippine resolution, which promises to evoke even more general interest than the consideration of the peace treaty, declare the purpose of this government to so conduct its control of the Philippines that the islands will be permitted to establish a free and independent government, as soon as their people are capable of maintaining such a government. In other words, the purpose of the resolution will be to put the Filipinos, as well as the world, on notice that we do not acquire the islands as a permanent possession or in pursuance of a policy of national aggrandizement, but that we take them as an incident of the war pledged to withdraw from them and leave them in the hands of their own people as soon as they are in a position to establish a safe and secure government of their own, we, in the meantime, maintaining absolute control of the islands under military government. It was the determination to present a resolution of this kind as a rallying point for the expansion and anti-expansion elements, both democratic and republican, that took from the consideration of the peace treaty such doubt as might have existed as to the outcome, and which now makes its ratification a foregone conclusion. Of course, there will be those in the senate who will oppose ratification, but the indications are that such opposition as will be manifested will be more conspicuously presented by republicans than democrats.

It is said that the republican patriarch from Massachusetts (Senator Hoar) is irreconcilable and that he is determined that the issue shall not be sidetracked, preferring, with a handful of cohorts, to lead a Balaklava charge to defeat on the proposition to ratify, rather than by ratifying to secure favorable action on the resolution declaratory of the government policy. They recognize the fact that the rejection of the peace treaty will restore the status quo as it existed at the time peace negotiations were undertaken, and that instead of reveling in the joys of peace, the country will be precipitated once more into a state of war. The democrats will not assume this responsibility. While there are features of the treaty which they do not approve, they will not assume the responsibility that would be entailed by its rejection. The treaty rejected, Spain would become once more, and with more conspicuous danger than before, a troublesome factor in the final solution of the Philippine problem; not that Spain in itself could prove annoying, but by virtue of the fact that through its instrumentality the flame of international complications might be kindled. The ratification of the treaty will remove all danger on this score. Of the resolution declaratory of the purpose of this government to grant ultimate independence to the Filipinos, it may be said that neither the discussion nor the vote on it will be confined by any means to party lines, and the outcome is, to say the least, in doubt. A large majority of the democrats will vote in favor of it and a large majority of the republicans will vote against it. But the sie of either minority is sufficiently involved in doubt to render exceedingly questionable the final action that will be taken. If the resolution is adopted we will hold the Philippines very much after the fashion that England holds Egypt—with the assurance that it is our intention to depart, but with the expressed intention of fixing the hour of departure at our own sweet will. It may be soon, it may be late, and it may never be. But at the same time we will have extended the comforting assurance across the way that our motives are well directed, even though the followers of Aguinaldo may reply that, likewise, is hell paved with good inttntions. It may be said further that in due course of time public sentiment in the Philippines, which means the sentiment of a handful of leaders, may drift to the theory that after all it will be best to accept the benefits which would accrue from direct annexation; and thus, under a declaratory resolution of the character indicated, it is not impossible that expansion may be courted by those who now are so concerned for immediate independence.

Will Stop at Ratification.

The republicans as a body will favor the ratification of the peace treaty and will oppose any further action. They will take the position that the proposed resolution declaratory of the policy of the government will be equivalent to a meaningless nothing and that, even if adopted, it would amount to nothing more than if congress had taken no other action than the ratification of the peace treaty. They will hold that it will be time enough to cross the Philippine bridge when we get to it and that in the meantime the islands should be held under strict military government; that the future should be permitted to take care of itself, and that if in God's own time it is demonstrated that the Filipinos are able to take care of themselves and are desirous of maintaining a government of their own, it will be time enough for us to take up the question and act accordingly. Thus we see the skirmish lines which are now drawn for the big fight of the short session. The contest over the treaty will be but the picket firing before the fusilade which is to follow when the two forces meet. As the result of the final encounter it may be that the country will witness the spectacle of badly severed party lines, and that out of it may be furnished the battle cries around which will be formed the lines of the next presidential fight.

This review of the situation is the result of a carefully directed personal inquiry from every possible standpoint, and I am satisfied that developments of the next few weeks will demonstrate the fact that I am not far wrong in these outlines of the policy which will govern the controlling elements in the discussion of the Philippines problem. One side stands pat on the peace treaty. "Let us hold the Philippines," it says, "and await the future to develop the policy which must be pursued in our further dealings with them. It may be that their ultimate independence may be the result, or that annexation may be the logic of events. At any rate, let us maintain our control and take final action only when we have more sufficient data on which to proceed." The other side will say, "As we have done with Cuba so let us do with the Philippines. As we have pledged our faith to the independence of one, let us do likewise to the other. In the meantime we agree that the exigencies of the situation demand that we maintain the military gov-

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FOUGHT WITH REVOLVERS.

STREET DUEL RESULTS IN DEATH OF DETECTIVE RILEY.

Fight Was Caused by Renewal of a Quarrel—Riley's Pistol Contained Empty Cartridges.

Chicago, December 21.—In the midst of crowds of pedestrians on Kinzie street, close to the passenger depot of the Northwestern railroad tonight, two men engaged in a desperate encounter with revolvers.

One of them was killed and the other probably owes his life to the fact that his antagonist's weapon contained an empty cartridge. Dennis E. Riley, a detective employed by the Chicago and Northwestern railway, is the victim of the encounter, and his slayer is Joseph A. Mayer, a milk dealer, living at Pleasant Plain, Wis.

The men had at one time been friends, but lately had become estranged because of a business deal. The old quarrel was renewed when they met on the street tonight and finally Riley drew a revolver. Mayer then drew his weapon and the two men stood facing one another with leveled revolvers. Crowds of people scattered in alarm as they saw the flash of the weapons and Mayer and Riley had full possession of the sidewalks.

The pause between the two men was brief. Almost simultaneously they began working the triggers of their revolvers. Riley's weapon failed to act, but Mayer's was discharged and the bullet struck his adversary above the heart. Mayer then fired a second time and wounded Riley over the left eye. The detective dropped to the sidewalk, while Mayer advanced and stood over his body. He was taken into custody without trouble.

SIMMS WAS TAKEN AWAY.

OFFICERS OUTWIT THE MOB AT TOWN CREEK, ALA.

They Take the Slayer of Norton Through the Mob's Picket Lines and Get to Jail.

Decatur, Ala., December 21.—(Special.)—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the sheriff of Lawrence county succeeded in securing a posse of 100 men, armed with winchesters, and while the posse was standing off the mob in front of the jail, the prisoner, Alf Simms, who killed Robert Norton on Monday night, was slipped away out the rear. The mob had every road leading from Town Creek heavily guarded, but the prisoner, mounted on a horse and riding between two deputies, passed through a plowed field and by the mobs' outpickets. They made straight for Moulton, the county seat, where there is a strong jail, a distance of twenty miles from Town Creek. The mob was kept off until the sheriff knew pursuit would be ustless, when the deputies dispersed. Finding themselves outwitted the mob dispersed about daylight, but still in an ugly mood. It cannot now be ascertained what steps have been taken by the mob, as Moulton is remote from the telegraph. The inhabitants of that section are wild rough mountaineers and when aroused against a foe or for a friend they are uncontrollable. Both Norton, the slain, and Simms, the slayer, have many friends, and if they should be arrayed against each other a bloody fight would ensue.

COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED.

Two of the Famous Johnson Brothers Get Nine Years.

Detroit, Mich., December 21.—Edward and David Johnson were today sentenced in the United States district court to nine years at hard labor in the Detroit house of correction for counterfeiting. These are two of the three famous Johnson brothers said to be among the most skillful counterfeiters in the country. The Johnson counterfeits of the "Windom' 'and "Hancock" plates were pronounced by the secret service officers the most dangerous in existence.

After the brothers' arrest a search was made of their residence, with the result that over $10,000 in "queer" money, together with the plates, was found.

OFFICERS ARE PROMOTED.

President Sends 200 Nominations to the Senate.

Washington, December 21.—Acting under the provisions of the act of April 2, 1898, the president sent to the senate a long list of military nominations, covering promotions in the volunteer army, announced notwithstanding the fact that the troops have been mustered out.

With the exception of the one nomination of Major Philip Reade to be lieutenant colonel and inspector general, all the nominations, covering about two hundred, are of officers in the following regiments:

The First, Second and Third volunteer cavalry and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth volunteer infantry. The nominations range down from lieutenant colonel including in some cases privates made corporals.

WALLS OF BUILDING COLLAPSE.

Seven Men Are Caught in Ruins and Seriously Injured.

Nashville, Tenn., December 21.—This afternoon seven carpenters fell from the fourth and fifth floors of a building on College street, wrecked by fire some weeks ago and being rebuilt. One of the sleepers supporting the temporary flooring gave way and they fell to the basement along with lumber and bricks.

The injured are:

Joe Hartley, leg and arm broken.
Robert Woodside, back injured.
James Ready, arm injured and cut on head.
J. B. Shocraft, abrasion of the scalp.
William Nokes, leg sprained.
Jamts Hooven, cut on head.
Dick Griffin, ankle sprained.

Hartley's condition is reported serious by the hospital physicians tonight. The escape of the men from instant death is remarkable.

QUEEN APPEALS TO THE POPE.

WRITES TO DON CARLOS ASKING HIM TO STOP AGITATION.

London, December 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"In response to another appeal from the queen regent of Spain the pope has confidentially written to Don Carlos asking him to stop the Carlist agitation."

KISSES RESULT OF PATRIOTISM SAYS HOBSON

Lieutenant Says He Desires To Bear All the Responsibility for the Kissing.

DOES NOT WANT GIRLS BLAMED

Recognized Their Patriotism Like Any One Else Would Have Done.

DENVER DAMSELS DID NOT KISS HIM

His Reception Was Cordial and Enthusiastic, but the Kissing Feature Was Omitted—The Lieutenant Answers His Critics.

Denver, Col., December 21.—Lieutenant Hobson arrived here this morning on his way to the Pacific coast. After a reception at the Brown Palace hotel he visited the schools, being received enthusiastically everywhere. The Sons of the Revolution entertained him at luncheon.

At 3 o'clock a reception was given in the rotunda of the Brown Palace hotel, attended by not less than 2,000 people. There was no kissing. The committee having the affair in charge had decided that this feature of Lieutenant Hobson's reception in the east should be omitted here, and the gallant officer heartily seconded the decision. Arrangements were made to prevent the success of any attempts by enthusiastic damsels, but they were unnecessary. Though more than a thousand women were present to greet Hobson, not one offered to kiss him.

At 5 o'clock he delivered his lecture at the Tabor opera house, and at 6:45 boarded the Union Pacific train for San Francisco.

Whe nasked about recent newspaper criticisms of his kissing experiences today, Lieutenant Hobson said:

All I have to say about my trip is that it was one grand triumph of enthusiasm. Everywhere I was greeted with enthusiasm which only the American people can display. I certainly did not expect it—in fact, my plans originally were to go straight through to San Francisco without stopping.

In regard to these criticisms of my actions, I have nothing to deny or nothing to take back. I wish to say, however, that I desire to bear all the responsibility. No one else must be blamed. I recognized purely the patriotic enthusiasm of those women and girls in kissing them. Understand me, that I do not wish that they be charged with any wrong. Most of them were school girls. They were in a frame of mind that was prompted by purely patriotic motives. I saw and recognized their patriotism purely and simply, just like any other man in my position would have done. That is all there is to it.

WILL ASK GILLETT TO RETURN.

He Says He Will Come Back if His Creditors So Desire.

Kansas City, December 21.—The Times tomorrow will state that a Kansas City commission man, whose name is withheld, but is mentioned as the holder of a lot of paper floated by Grant G. Gillett, the Kansas cattle plunger, has received a mysterious letter from the much wanted Gillett, in which the latter stated that he receives the Kansas City newspapers daily, and that he is ready to appear here if his creditors shall insert a personal in the newspapers stating that they desire to see him.

The letter from Gillett is not dated, and the postmark is illegible. The letter was unquestionably written by Gillett. A personal requesting the plunger reurn will be printed.

SERIOUS STREET CAR ACCIDENT.

Two Killed and Several Were Dangerously Wounded.

Worcester, Mass., December 21.—The fast moving cars on the Worcester and Suburban electric road collided head on at the foot of the long hill in Leicester this afternoon. John Kerrigan, of Cherry Valley; Walter H. Holbrook, of Leicester, passengers, were killed and several received dangerous injuries. The accident was caused by fog, which made it impossible to see an approaching car.

GEN. WHEELER WILL NOT TALK.

Bailey Resolution Will Be Considered After the Holidays.

Washington, December 21.—Chairman Henderson, of the house judiciary committee, says the inquiry into the right of a member to hold two offices, ordered by the house today, will not be taken up until after the holidays.

It is expected that General Wheeler, whose status is involved in the inquiry, will be given every opportunity to present his view of the question. General Wheeler stated after the inquiry resolution was agreed to by the house that he had no comments to make on it.

DEED OF COWARDLY SOLDIERS.

FIRED UPON A CROWD OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Who Had Gathered at Eutaw to Cheer Them on Their Way Home—Woman Killed.

Montgomery, Ala., December 21.—(Special.)—Some soldiers of the First Mississippi regiment of volunteers, who were en route home, after having been mustered out of the service at Columbia, Tenn., committeed a cowardly crime in this state today.

As the train was passing through Eutaw, in western Alabama, a number of the men pointed their guns through the windows and fired a fusilade into a party of men, women and children, who had assembled near the track to do honor to the passing through of a body of supposed brave men.

A woman was shot to death; a boy's eye was shot out, and others were less seriously hurt. The train was moving at the time and proceeded on into Mississippi. One or two whole companies will be arrested.

Governor Johnston has offered substantial rewards for their arrest.

EPIDEMIC OF LAGRIPPE.

ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE 10,000 CASES IN LOUISVILLE.

Disease Is Not So Fatal as Formerly. Columbus, O., Also Has an Epidemic.

Louisville, Ky., December 21.—It is estimated by the health department that there are 10,000 cases of grip in this city. The ravages of the disease have been so widespread that in many cases business has been seriously impeded. The public schools especially have suffered, many of the teachers having been obliged to abandon their duties on account of sickness.

The state of the weather, which has been wet and foggy for ten days past, is given as the cause of the spread of the disease by physicians.

Grip this year has not been so fatal, however, as it was during the famous epidemic of seven years ago.

Columbus, O., December 21.—An epidemic of grip has struck Columbus, and it is estimated that there are several thousand cases. Local physicians all report the malady prevalent in their practice, though not in as severe a form as the epidemic of 1891. Public institutions are severely afflicted.

IOWA DEMOCRATS CONFER.

UNDERSTANDING AS TO ISSUE ON WHICH PARTY WILL UNITE.

Oppose Fusion, Policy of Imperialism and Hull Bill and Favor Bimetallism.

Des Moines, Ia., December 21.—About fifty of the leading members of the silver democratic party of Iowa held a conference in this city today. While no definite resolutions were passed declaring the principles of the party as they have been changed to meet new conditions, an understanding was reached as to the issues upon which the party will unite and which will doubtless be incorporated in the next state platform.

Briefly summed up, the declarations are acceptable to a majority of those in conference, and were as ollows:

The party is opposed to fusion with any other party; the party is unanimously in favor of bimetallism, but the question of ratio will not be given prominence; the Chicago platform may be indorsed, but there should be no repetition of the words 16 to 1; the greenbacks should not be retired; the placing of the national currency in the hands of private corporations or national banks is bitterly opposed; the formation of trusts is condemned; the policy of imperialism or expansion and the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico is inadvisable; the standing army must be increased, as is contemplated in the Hull bill; the present army is sufficient for all the needs of the government.

ACTRESS GOES TO HOSPITAL.

Victory Bateman Is Placed in the Insane Pavilion.

New York, December 21.—Victory Bateman, the well-known actress, was placed in the insane pavilion Bellevue hospital by her mother, Mrs. John T. Burke, tonight. The young woman had been showing signs of a mental break-down for several days and was gradually approaching the stage of mania.

Mrs. Burke saw that the inevitable was coming and took her daughter in a carriage to the hospital, where she was put under observation.

Miss Bateman has been in ill-health for some time, due to overwork.

HE WAS FORMERLY OF ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Hitchcock Was at One Time a Wealthy Lawyer.

St. Louis, December 21.—Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who was today appointed secretary of the interior to succeed Secretary Bliss, was formerly a wealthy lawyer of St. Louis. At present he is in Russia as United States ambassador, to which position President McKinley appointed him in 1896. He is a great personal friend of the president, and is a lineal descendant of Colonel Ethan Allen, of Ticonderago fame.

CONGRESS TAKES VACATION.

Adjournment of Both Branches Until January 4th.

Washington, December 21.—At the opening of today's session of the senate, Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, reported favorably from the committee on foreign relations the bill to provide a government for the Hawaiian islands.

The private pension bills on the calendar were taken up and nine private pension bills were passed. The passage of the bills required a longer time than usual, as the reports in each case were read, on demand of Mr. Vest and Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri.

Several joint and concurrent resolutions were adopted providing for the improvement of certain harbors and directing the secretary of war to have surveys and estimates of cost made of various river and harbor improvements.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, then called from the calendar the resolution of Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, providing for a committee of senators to visit Cuba and Porto Rico with a view to ascertaining the conditions on those islands and reporting their observations to the senate as a guide for its action.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, called for the reading of the resolution, and then, on Mr. Daniel's motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, demanded the ayes and nays.

The vote on Mr. Daniel's motion disclosed the absence of a quorum, it being, ayes 8, noes 20. A call of the senate was demanded. Mr. Hale withdrawing a motion to adjourn after giving notice that he would ask the senate to go into executive session if a quorum should be secured.

The call disclosed the presence of forty-seven senators, and on motion of Mr. Hale, the senate, at 1:25 p. m., went into executive session. At 1:40 p. m. the senate adjourned until January 4, 1899.

BAILEY'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

Less Than Fifty Members on Floor of House Yesterday.

Washington, December 21.—There were less than fifty members on the floor of the house today. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Henderson, republican, of Iowa, from the committee on rules, reported back favorably the Bailey resolution directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report on the question as to whether the members of the house who had accepted commissions in the army during the late war had by so doing vacated their seats in the house. He asked for immediate consideration and the resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama; Mr. Colson, republican, of Kentucky; Mr. Robbins, republican, of Pennsylvania and Mr. Campbell, democrat, of Illinois are the members of the house who volunteered for the Spanish American war. None of them were present when the investigation was ordered today.

The bill reported from the ways and means committee authorizing the shipment in bond of imported merchandise in less than car lots, was passed. Some miscellaneous business of minor importance, was transacted. The spirit of Christmas seemed to pervade the members and a number of small claim bills were passed by unanimous consent.

President Signs Bills.

Washington, December 21.—The president today signed the following bills:

Providing for a national exposition in Philadelphia in 1899 and appropriating therefor.

Amending the laws relating to American seamen for the protection of such seamen and to promote commerce.

Concerning sail vessels of over 700 tons, and for other purposes.

To regulate the sitting of the United States courts within the district of South Carolina.

To amend the Revised Statutes relating to vice and consul generals, consuls and vice consuls and commercial agents.

DETECTIVES HOUNDED HIM.

Ex-Convict Commits Suicide Because Detectives Watched Him.

St. Louis, December 21.—David Shea, an ex-convict, deliberately committed suicide today in a rooming house by shooting himself in the head.

In a pathetic letter left by Shea and addressed to the editor of The Post-Dispatch, he says he was driven to death by a private detective agency as a result of being hounded by the agency. Shea declares he was unable to obtain work to sustain himself honestly, and he decided to die.

SECRETARY LONG WILL REMAIN.

Secretary Alger Says There Is No Ground for Recent Rumors.

Washington, December 21—Secretary Alger is authority for the statement that there is no truth in the report of a change in the head of the navy department. He said that he was with Secretary Long a great deal of the time during his visit to the south with the president, and heard nothing to justify the report that he contemplated leaving the cabinet on account of ill health or for any other reason.

Secretary Alger said that he was perfectly satisfied that there was no foundation for the report.

GEN. CHAFFEE GOES TO CUBA.

He Will Become General Brooke's Chief of Staff.

Kansas City, Mo., December 21.—General Adna R. Chaffee today departed for Tampa, Fla., whence he will sail on Saturday for Havana to take up his duties as chief of staff under General Brooke, military governor of Cuba.

HAWAIIAN BILL REVISED.

Committee on Foreign Relations Has Completed Its Work.

Washington, December 21.—The senate committee on foreign relations today concluded its revision of the bill providing a territorial government for Hawaii, and Senator Cullom reported the changes to the senate. There were numerous changes, the most important being as follows:

"The section defining citizenship was amended by striking out the word 'white' and also the explicit reference to Portuguese and left to read as follows: 'That all persons who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.'

"The following restriction on the issuance of bonds is inserted: 'Nor shall any bond or other instrument of any indebtedness be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years, and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of the issue thereof.'"

Section 103 in regard to the crown lands was changed so as to eliminate the clause confirming all valid leases now in existence.

There are many technical changes, and in all cases where Hawaii is referred to as "the government of Hawaii," it is changed so as to make it the territory of Hawaii.

ATTEMPTS MADE ON HIS LIFE.

A. J. Smith, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Has Resigned.

Los Angeles, December 21.—The resignation of Andrew J. Smith, governor of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, has been accepted to take effect March 21, 1899.

Governor Smith gives as his reason for resigning that two attempts to take his life have been made, one at Leavenworth, Kas., and the other at Santa Monico. His family he says, has prevailed upon him to retire to private life.

PET STRAHAN WEPT IN COURT AS THOUGH HEART-BROKEN

She Had Just Returned from Consultation Between Her Counsel and the Solicitor.

WEEPING CAUSED CURIOSITY

Her Lawyers Asked About the Consultation but Would Not Talk.

TWO STORIES AFLOAT CONCERNING IT

One Was That Solicitor Would Not Agree to Prisoner Pleading Guilty—Other That She Indignantly Rejected the Proposition.

New York, December 21.—(Special.)—For the first time since her arrest, Mrs. Fayne Strahan-Moore—she of the large blue eyes and smiling face—broke down in public this afternoon and wept as though her heart would break.

She had passed through the most trying ordeal to which she could have been subjected during her husband's first trial, in listening to the scathing words of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and the damaging testimony of Martin Mahon. The greatest depths to which a woman of refinement might descend had been attributed to her by the man who accused her and her husband of "badgering" him.

Through it all she maintained the demeanor of an injured innocent, her lip curling in scorn when she whispered a denunciation to the prison attendant, who sat at her side. After the noon recess, Mrs. Moore had taken her seat beside her counsel, Benjamin B. Hill and Abraham Levy when she leaned over and consulted a moment with them. The three, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, then walked across the bar inclosure to the clerk's private room, at the southwest corner of the room. Mrs. Moore walked with the usual spring in her light steps and a smile upon her face. After a few minutes' consultation in the clerk's room, the party returned. When she reached her seat Mrs. Moore burst into tears and wept hysterically for several minutes.

Mr. Hill stated today that Mrs. Strahan, Mrs. Moore's mother in Atlanta, had told him when he left that she expected Fayne at their Atlanta home by Christmas.

It was supposed that the conference in the clerk's room related to the arrangement for a plea of guilty and a suspension of sentence, and that Mr. McIntyre, for the district attorney's office, refused to enter into the arrangement.

As Mrs. Moore sat weeping, a reporter wrote this note and sent it to Mr. Levy: "What is the cause of Mrs. Moore's weeping? Is the report true that pressure was brought to bear to have her plead guilty on condition that sentence would be suspended?" Mr. Levy returned this reply: "We cannot answer."

The Jury Completed.

Jacob H. Studer, fifty-six years old, a publisher, who said he was a widower with two grown daughters, was selected as the tenth juror in quick order.

Benjamin J. Bachman, the next talesman, was peremptorily challenged, and the eleventh juror was chosen at 1:15. He was Professor Charles L. Clark, a music teacher, forty-six years old, married and having no children.

The jury was completed at 1:30 by the selection of James Hamilton Frazer, forty-seven years old, widower, and having three children.

The roll of the jurors in the case was then called, and court took a recess, after the usual admonitions to the jurymen. In selecting the jury the prosecution exercised twelve peremptory challenges and the defense used fifteen. Each side was entitled to twenty.

The jury is thought by those in the court who have seen many juries, to be one of the best ever obtained in any case in the court of general sessions.

The court announced that, in view of the approach of the holidays, night sessions would be held until the close of the case. A recess would be taken, the recorder said, from 6 until 7 o'clock every evening.

"Then Mr. Hill will tell you," said Mr. Levy, "that in Georgia, courts meet at 8 o'clock in the morning."

"Perhaps," said the recorder, "but in Georgia they don't stay up so late at nights as we do here."

After recess Mr. McIntyre opened for the prosecution. He told all about Martin Mahon's private character and history, and referred to Mahon's ignorance.

It was announced at this part of the proceedings that at the recess Fayne Moore offered to plead guilty under certain circumstances. She asked the recorder, through Mr. Hill, if she could plead guilty, and if upon that plea he would suspend sentence. The recorder would make no promise. The woman could plead if she pleased and take the chances. She did not care to do this, and the recorder then ordered the prosecution to proceed.

McIntyre Repeats His Story.

Mr. McIntyre told of the woman's history, as he had told it twice before. He spoke of her relations with Mahon, with the alleged Count Bazoni and the Mexican, Ellis. Mr. McIntyre said she had allowed herself to become the tool of William A. E. Moore, a man who would stop at nothing to accomplish his end.

"The law does not seek vengeance nor to

wreak vengeance upon this unfortunate defendant," Mr. McIntyre declared. "Its only desire is to protect society and to deter other families from doing what this defendant saw fit to do on November 4th. Doubtless every one of you regret the position this young woman occupies. As men, we must feel sorry for her, but we must also remember that the position she finds herself in is the result of her own willful acts."

After McIntyre finished making his address, Martin Mahon was called to the stand. He testified that he had met Mrs. Moore some three years ago, and told Assistant District McIntyre substantially the same story that he told on the stand twice before. When Abraham Levy took him up for examination he said that he had never made Mrs. Moore presents nor given her money or paid her board at the house kept by Fannie Johnson, 363 West Fifty-ninth street. Levy asked Mahon point blank if he had illegal association with Mrs. Moore while she resided at Mrs. Johnson's. "Isn't it a fact, Martin Mahon," said Levy, pointing his finger at the witness, and speaking in slow, determined tones, "isn't it a fact that you ruined this little girl in that house?" "No," replied Mahon. But Levy kept pressing the question, urged by Ben Hill and his other associate, George Simpson. He kept pegging away at the uneasy hotel keeper, and finally asked him again, in a slow, decided manner:

"Martin Mahon, I want to ask you once more, on your honor, if you did not seduce this defendant in Mrs. Johnson's house?"

Mahon replied: "I decline to answer that, because it would degrade me."

Mahon then went on to tell of his relation with Mrs. Moore, who leaned her head toward her counsel, Mr. Hill, and whispered to him.

Mahon Gets Excited.

Mahon watched her narrowly from his elevated position, and as she straightened up he pointed his finger at her, striking a theatrical attitude. "Am I lying?" he shouted to the woman. "No, I am not lying."

The incident produced a profound sensation among the lawyers and the spectators, and McIntyre cautioned the witness not to resort to any such action in the future.

A. W. Foster, manager of the New Amsterdam hotel, was the second witness called. He testified that on one occasion Mrs. Moore had called at his hotel. He noticed that she wanted to return to Mahon his diamond pin. Mahon refused to take it, and told her to keep it. The case was adjourned at 10:15 o'clock until tomorrow morning.

Regarding the conference held in the clerk's office between Mrs. Moore and her lawyers it is definitely learned that a proposition was made to Mrs. Moore to the effect that if she would plead guilty she would be given her freedom with suspended judgment. This plan was agreed to by both sides, so it is reported here. Mrs. Moore told her lawyers that she would not do such a thing.

"I will not go through life with such a blot on my name," she said, "I prefer to be tried and vindicated."

OBJECT OF THE NORFOLK VISIT.

Two of the Investigation Commission at Old Point Comfort Hospital.

Norfolk, Va., December 21.—(Special.)—Former Governor Beaver and Dr. Connor, of the war investigation commission, who yesterday investigated the workings of the Joseph Simpson general hospital at Old Point Comfort, have returned to Washington. Rumors have been rife concerning the object of the unexpected visit of the investigation committee, but it is stated that the principal matter they looked into was the landing of sick soldiers from Porto Rico a few days ago during a freeze, the men being clad only in khaki and other thin fabrics worn in the tropics. The committee may return here for further evidence along this line and it is not improbable that the matter will have a lively sequel. The hospital itself was found to be in most excellent condition. The gentlemen declined to say what they would recommend as a result of their investigation. Their visit to the hospital was thought in the nature of a social call on the commandant.

ROBBERY IN CHATTANOOGA.

Lady Knocked Down and Robbed of Purse and Packages.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 21.—(Special.)—The most daring and brutal highway robbery that ever occurred in this city was perpetrated on one of the populous and fashionable residence streets in the city this afternoon. About 2:45 o'clock Mrs. F. P. Foster, a well-known lady of the east side, was met and knocked down on the sidewalk by a negro man and robbed of her purse and several Christmas packages she was carrying in her hand. The outrage was witnessed by a number of persons, who gave chase, but the negro escaped and up to this time he has not been arrested. The affair occurred within two blocks of the police headquarters.

This is the fifth robbery of this kind to occur on the public streets within two weeks, the thieves in every case being negroes.

If men would only realize that ill-health robs them not only of life, but of their fortune as well, there would be fewer penniless widows and orphans to drag out cheerless lives. When a man holds a dollar close up to his eyes, it shuts out the light of good judgment, and looks bigger than life or death, or wife or child. The facts are that ill-health very soon puts a stop to a man's money-making powers and turns them into money-losing disabilities.

When a man's digestion is out of order and his liver sluggish, his brain gets dull, his muscles sluggish, his blood impure and every organ in the body—brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver and kidneys—becomes crippled. A man with a crippled lung, liver, heart, brain or kidney, is a worse cripple ten times over, than a man who is minus a leg or an arm. The man who is crippled ontside may live a long life but the man who is crippled inside is taking a short cut to the grave. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures indigestion, makes the appetite keen, the liver active, the blood pure, and every organ healthy and vigorous. It makes blood and builds flesh up to the healthy standard. Honest dealers don't recommend substitutes.

"I wish to say to those who suffer from kidney and bladder trouble—*take Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery*," writes Dr. Anderson, of Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo. "A patient of mine says it is worth $50 per bottle to any one who is afflicted as he was. Three bottles cured him entirely. Perfectly miserable he was, before taking the 'Discovery' and now is one of the happiest men in this County. Prof. Chreine would gladly sign this if he were in town. He requested me to write a testimonial and make it *as strong as the English language could make it.*"

A $1.50 home doctor-book FREE. For a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*. Cloth binding 10 cents extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

COMMANDERS TELL OF WAR

Generals Miles and Merritt Before Investigating Committee.

MILES MAKES CRITICISM

Says Medical Supplies Were Poor and Beef Unfit for Use.

SAYS SHAFTER DISOBEYED ORDERS

General Merritt Pleased with His Campaign and Says It Was a Success in Every Particular—What the Commander Said.

Washington, December 21.—General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, and General Wesley Merritt, commander of the American forces at the capture of Manila, were the principal figures before the war investigation commission today. General Miles responded to the summons of the commission only after several days of consideration. His examination was comparatively brief and not sensational. He spoke with some bitterness as to the "embalmed beef" and the canned beef furnished the army in the field. This he characterized as an experiment for which "some one in Washington" was responsible. He said that the landing facilities of the Santiago expedition were inadequate and that the men were short of rations and medicines and might have been better protected from exposure to fever contagion.

General Merritt told the commission that he regarded the Philippine expedition as a decided success and would conduct it on the same lines if he had it to do over. He spoke in high terms of the troops under him and said his army was well supplied with medicines and food.

Lieutenant Colonel Miley, General Shafter's chief of staff, testified before the commission concerning the Santiago campaign and largely following the lines of General Shafter's testimony yesterday. He said the Spanish lines were so conspicuous there was no necessity for any reconnaissance in force to determine them.

General Miles on the Stand.

General Miles took the stand next.

"Are you willing to be sworn?" he was asked.

"I think," was the reply, "that I can say what I have to say without being sworn."

General Miles was fortified with a large package of papers and had his own stenographer. He gave his evidence in a clear, unhesitating way and went into details regarding both the Santiago and Porto Rican expeditions. He opened by describing the railroad confusion in getting the war munitions to Tampa, pointed to the lack of government storehouse facilities there and said the cars at one time were held back as far as Columbia, S. C. He said when the transports were loaded it was found impossible to put more than 15,000 men aboard and they were equipped as well as possible under the circumstances.

"It was most fortunate," he said, "that the transports had good weather. If they had encountered a severe storm the loss of life, or the suffering at least, must have been fearful. As it was, with fair weather, the men below crowded in with the mules and supplies could get on deck, which would have been impossible otherwise."

The commissary stores taken, he said, were sufficient, but the medical supplies were inadequate. He had left the loading, except for general directions, to the corps commander, General Shafter. He found just before sailing that there were a number of pontoon boats being taken which would be utterly useless for the purpose, and he himself had secured two barges from the owners there and had taken other steps, but the supply of such boats taken was very inadequate. "The expedition," he continued, "should have been furnished with launches, naphtha or steam, or tugs for towing barges from the ships to the shore. We relied largely on the engineer officers and the engineer department for these. In the second expedition to Porto Rico these were furnished, but they arrived too late to render much assistance."

He said before the first fleet sailed from Tampa estimates had been definitely made of the number of boats to be furnished the transports and the number to be furnished by the navy to assist. The most cordial assistance, he added, had been promised on the part of the navy.

Medical Supply Insufficient.

General Beaver—"From what you learned and observed while there, do you think there was at any time a sufficient medical supply?"

General Miles—"Of medical men and materials?"

General Beaver—"Yes."

General Miles—"No, sir."

The witness stated that the hospital accommodations were only of a temporary character. He said that the shelter was bad. The shelter tents did not shelter. When questioned as to the character of the facilities for transporting the wounded, he said that they were taken in wagons.

General Beaver—"Do you know if any of the wounded were lying exposed to the weather?"

General Miles—"Some were exposed in being sent down to the hospitals. I saw one train of wounded men driving along in the drenching rain with nothing to shelter them."

He had taken measures personally to correct matters, and on July 12th had telegraphed for a well equipped corps of pier and bridge builders, etc., and had ordered places burned. General Miles said the transportation facilities were used to carry supplies to some 15,000 to 20,000 refugees from Santiago and about 5,000 Cuban troops. "This," he stated in answer to a question, "was not expected, because I had cautioned General Shafter to keep his men out of the Spanish buildings of every character and to keep the men away from the natives. Had he not done as he did, the army would have been much better supplied."

His army in Porto Rico, he said, had been supplied in a way with quartermaster's and commissary stores, but not in the best way. At Porto Rico he had asked that fixed rations be sent, but instead they were sent down in bulk, without invoices or bills of lading, and in many instances stores were spoiled in the hold and thrown away. This caused great embarrassment and loss of stores and deprived troops of food. He asserted that the scarcity of food largely caused the distress of the troops. He had advised against the shipping of beef to Porto Rico, both because there was an abundance of it on the island, as well as because of his belief that it was defective. He characterized the refrigerator beef, of which there was 327 tons sent, as "embalmed beef," and said the canned fresh beef, of which there was 198,000 pounds, had been shipped there and condemned by officers whose commands used it.

Ask "Some One in Washington."

"Who fixed that beef as an army ration?"

"You'll have to ask some one here in Washington. You had better ask the secretary of war of the commissary general. It was sent as food. If they had not taken that they would have had to go hungry. If they had sent paymasters down there, as I asked, we could have bought food, but they did not do that."

Genneral Miles suggested that the food was sent to his large army under pretence of an experiment.

General Miles called attention to the fact that good fresh beef could be bought in Porto Rico for 6 cents a pound, in American money, and he suggested it might be interesting to compare the cost of the refrigerated beef together with the expense of transportation.

He said he did not know but what the chemicals used in treating the beef were responsible for the great sickness in the American army. Reports which he had received concerning it were to the effect that this beef had an odor like an embalmed dead body.

Captain Howell—"Were these reports ever brought to the attention of the commissary general?"

General Miles—"Reports were frequently sent in to him, but he seemed to insist that the beef be used."

Captain Howell—"Was the matter ever brought to the attention of the secretary of war?"

General Miles—"I requested that no more of it be sent. If a supply of it were sent to the men in this country, I would prohibit their use of it. I am having an investigation now of the matter. I thought you gentlemen would get onto it."

He said he had never complained to the secretary of war as to the condition of the beef, but had asked that the supply be stopped.

Plan Was Not His.

General Miles stated the first plans for sending troops to Cuba were not his, as he was opposed to sending troops there until Cervera's fleet was located. The question at the outset was a naval problem, and the dispatch of troops, in his judgment, then hinged on which fleet should destroy the other. If the Spanish had destroyed the United States fleet, the United States would have been blocked for a number of years.

"If we had had a force in Cuba then, we would have lost it, as it would have been impossible to get it back here," he said.

He was opposed also to sending a large force to places like Havana or Matanzas, because of the large percentage of yellow fever deaths there. He said the destruction of Crvera's fleet settled that problem. He said he wanted to operate with a small force against the Spanish forces by harassing them during the sickly season, endangering the Cubans, and not endangering the lives of his own force. He also at first favored taking Porto Rico to prevent the Spanish from using that as a base of operation.

General Miles gave details of the Porto Rican expedition organization and obstacles.

Concluding with his opinion of camp sites, he said the first he knew of the selection of Camp Alger, Va., the most objectionable camp in his mind, was when the regiments began reaching there. As to Chickamauga he had recommended mobilizing the regulars there, but he never anticipated 75,000 men would be sent there, and when he found it overcrowded he had recommended distribution of the forces among other localities.

General Merritt Testifies.

General Wesley R. Merritt was the first witness of the afternoon. He began his testimony by a description of the operations around Manila prior to its capture. Owing to the smallness of his force he said the army was compelled to operate along the sea front in co-operation with the navy.

Had there been a larger American force on land the city could have been taken from the high ground inland, but this was tactically impracticable without leaving our base at the mercy of both Spaniards and insurgents. The city's defenses were good. The Spaniards had excellent arms and plenty of ammunition. All they lacked was "sand." The engagement lasted not over two hours. The army had both Spaniards and insurgents to contend with.

"The insurgents were very anxious to take part in the attack," said General Merritt, "but they were not notified when the attack would be made, as I was sure the entrance of the Filipinos into the city would mean unnecessary bloodshed and some looting."

General Merritt said the American losses were not correctly stated in the press reports. There were about 120 officers and men killed and wounded. No accurate account of the Spanish loss was ever obtainable. The American force, however, captured over 1,200 stands of modern arms and the Spanish loss was known to be severe.

General Merritt said in reply to questions that the volunteers were as effective and as enthusiastic as could be. He regarded them as very excellent troops.

The supplies were satisfactory at all times except as to ice and milk for fever patients. He explained this by saying that there was apparently no milk-producing animal in that region.

As to medical supplies and hospital conveniences, General Merritt said he had heard no complaint. On entering the city the army took possession of all the good houses it needed and turned them over to the medical department. The sick and wounded were thus well provided for.

The army on the island depended upon local stock for transportation. This proved quite satisfactory and he doubted the advisability of importing American horses or mules.

Received Effective Support.

Asked if he had the cordial and effective support of the administration, General Merritt said:

"From the president I had the most hearty sympathy and support and this applies also to the various departments. The only thing of which I might feel I had the right to complain was not having some contingent of regulars to act as a nucleus even if they had to be taken from Tampa. I should liked to have had the Fifteenth regular regiment, but I was told I could not have it unless I furnished something to take its place. But I made the best I could of the situation and distributed my staff officers to aid and train, first the volunteer officers and then the men. This worked very well and I was personally thanked, as were my staff officers for this service."

General Merritt paid quite as high a tribute to the civilian staff officers as did General Shafter the previous day, saying:

"They were good officers, intelligent, anxious to learn and to work."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

First Dividend Is Declared.

New York, December 21.—The directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, the first since the reorganization of the company. The former officers and executive committee were re-elected.

REPORTS OF ALL NAVAL COMMANDERS

They Have Been Compiled and Are Published.

NEW HERO BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Work of Ensign Ward Is Told of for First Time.

WHAT SPANISH COMMANDER SAYS

His Report of Admiral Dewey's Victory Is Graphic and Interesting.

Washington, December 21.—The official reports of all commanding officers of the navy during the war have been compiled and published by the navy department. While treating of events that have already figured in official reports that have reached the public, the documents still contain many minor reports that throw side lights on interesting phases of the war. Almost in the beginning, in the brief record of the proceedings of the naval war board, an unknown hero is brought to light in the person of Ensign H. H. Ward, who, at the beginning of the war, was on duty in the navigation bureau, alternating with Lieutenant Whittlesey in the heavy duties of assistant to the chief of the bureau.

He volunteered for secret service duty, and his exploits, about which nothing has been said in the past, may well be placed on record beside those of Lieutenant Rowan in Cuba and Lieutenant Whitney in Porto Rico. Within a week after the declaration of war Ensign Ward disguised himself and went straight into the heart of the enemy's country, making his headquarters at Cadiz, the principal Spanish naval station, and informing the navy department here of the actual strength of the Spanish naval vessels and their movements. Then he went to the West Indies and reported everything that was going on there of importance to the American navy. Next he went again into the enemy's country in disguise, this time to Porto Rico, where he was arrested as a suspicious character and a spy. By adroitness, he managed to secure his release, and escaping from San Juan, cabled the naval department a full account of the state of the defenses there and the preparations making for the reception of the Spanish squadron under Cervera. All this time even the officials of the navy department were under the impression that Mr. Ward was engaged in installing a system of coast signals on the New England coast.

While Ward was in Porto Rico, Ensign Buck, another attache of the navigation bureau, was on the shores of the Mediterranean in disguise watching every movement of the squadron of Admiral Camara, which started for the Philippines, but turned back.

Of the strategy board itself, it is said that it was a part of its duty to keep informed of all the movements, resources and plans of the Spanish naval force, and it is now known that the navy was thus informed of all important movements.

The report of the famous naval battle of Cavite includes one from United States Consul Williams, a rather unusual thing in a report of a strictly naval character, but fully justified by its picturesque and untechnical description of Dewey's great victory. Following it is a report to his government of the same engagement by commander-in-chief of the ill-fated Spanish fleet, Montijo.

What Montijo Says.

The admiral describes in vivid language the terrible effect of the American onslaught on the Spanish vessels. He says:

"The Americans fired most rapidly. There came upon us numerous projectiles as the three cruisers at the end of the line devoted themselves almost entirely to fight the Christina, my flagship. A short time after the action commenced one shell exploded in the forecastle and put out of action all of those who served the four rapid-fire cannons. Meantime another shell exploded in the orlop, setting fire to the crew's bags. At 7:30 o'clock one shell destroyed completely the steering gear. Another destroyed the mizzen, bringing down my flag and ensign. Another shell exploded on the poop and put out of action nine men. A fresh shell exploded in the officers' cabin, covering the hospital with blood, destroying the wounded who were being treated there. Another exploded in the ammunition room. I had to flood the magazine when the cartridges began to explode. One large shell penetrated the fireroom, putting out of action one master gunner and twelve men serving the guns. Another rendered useless the starboard bow gun, and while the fire increased astern another fire started forward from another shell. The broadside guns continued firing until there were only one gun and one seaman remaining unhurt for serving. The ship being out of control, the hull, smokepipe and mast riddled with shot; confused with the cries of the wounded; half of the crew out of action, among whom were seven officers, I gave the order to sink and abandon the ship before the magazines should explode."

The story of the loss of the Castilla was substantially the story of the loss of all the other Spanish ships.

Apparently, the first suggestion of the organization of the flying squadron, which was to divert Admiral Camara's squadron from its voyage to Manila, came from Dewey, for in a dispatch of June 27th, he says:

"In my judgment, if the coast of Spain was threatened the squadron of the enemy will have to return."

And that was exactly what happened.

North Atlantic Fleet.

Very naturally, the report of the operations of the north Atlantic fleet comprises the larger part of the printed body. Most of the facts have already appeared, but in the very beginning there is a most interesting exchange of letters between Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson, showing that even before the outbreak of the war the admiral had worked out a complete plan for the immediate reduction of Havana, with his own squadron, unsupported, and was only prevented from carrying out that plan by orders from the department, which wished to protect the big ironclads. Secretary Long addressed Admiral Sampson, April 6th, a confidential letter, telling him that in the event of hostilities, for this was before the outbreak of the war, the department wished him to do all in his power to destroy the Spanish war vessels in the West Indian waters.

He says:

"The department does not wish the vessels of our squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago or other strongly fortified ports in Cuba unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge in those harbors. Even in this case, the department would suggest that a rigid blockade and the employment of our torpedo boats would accomplish the desired object."

The reasons set out by Secretary Long for this instruction were that there would be no United States troops available to occupy the captured towns until October, and that the lack of docking facilities made it particularly desirable that our vessels should not be crippled before the capture or destruction of Spain's most formidable vessels.

Admiral Sampson's Plans.

In a letter, dated April 9th, Admiral Sampson strongly endeavored to secure a reversal of the secretary's decision. He sympathized with all that the secretary said about guarding the big ships against a possible serious loss while the enemy's fleet was still intact, but at the same time he regarded it as very important to strike quickly and strike hard as soon as hostilities commenced.

After going into the minutest details as regards the strength and position of the Havana fortifications, he laid before the secretary a plan in the consummation of which he was confident of silencing the batteries, thus making it practicable to shell the city, which he would do only after warning given them twenty-four hours in advance. How strongly the admiral endeavored to secure a reversal of the secretary's decision appears in the closing paragraph of his letter, i. e.:

"I shall do my utmost to carry out your wishes as set forth in your letter. At the same time I hope you will consider the plan I have here outlined. I have discussed the matter freely with Captains Evans, Taylor and Chadwick, and all unite with me that the direct attack is sufficiently promising to warrant its trial."

TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED

Continued from First Page.

ernment established both in Cuba and the Philippines. But let this government be directed in the Philippines, as it is pledged to do in Cuba, to the end that it is to cease and give way to independent sovereignty as soon as the people of the islands are prepared to maintain it, and let it further be the solemn pledge of our government that we shall render every assistance in our power toward shaping such a result."

"But who," said President McKinley in his memorable auditorium speech in Atlanta, "will pull down the flag from the Philippines?"

Democratic Opinion.

I was talking to a party of well-known democratic leaders yesterday, among whom were Bryan and Joe Bailey. "I will answer that question," said one of the party. "The president, as well as the government, is openly and actively committed to the establishment of Cuban independence. Now, the same hand that is committed to ultimately take down the flag from Havana can, when the conditions are similar, remove it with equal ease of conscience from Manila."

And so it is that the treaty will be ratified and that congress is soon to be in the throes of a discussion over a resolve on future policy. There have been resolutions and resolutions, and it may be that the result of this one, even if this adopted, will be like that of many which have gone before, for there is a general impression abroad in the land that, with or without a declaration of purpose, the stars and stripes will float both over Cuba and the Philippines until the end of time.

CLARK HOWELL.

MUST FURNISH SEATS FOR GIRLS

Commissioner Montague Determined That the Law Must Be Enforced.

Richmond, Va., December 21.—(Special.)—State Commissioner of Labor Montague is getting after the merchants of Richmond and those of the other cities of Virginia for not complying with the law requiring them to provide seats for their girl clerks when not at work. This law, which is the first one of its kind passed in any state in the south, was enacted at the last session of the legislature, when so much radical legislation was adopted. So far the merchants have utterly ignored it.

During the present week Commissioner Montague has been popping up all along the crowded retail thoroughfares of the city to observe whether any of the shopkeepers were paying any attention to this law. He found that no attention whatever had been given to it, or that any of those interested scarcely knew of its existence. He says now that it has got to be rigidly enforced or the legislature must repeal it.

FOR A BIG RAILROAD EXHIBIT.

One Will Probably Be Sent to the Paris Exposition.

Chicago, December 21.—Thirty railroads were represented at a meeting held at the Grand Pacific hotel to consider a plan proposed by Charles B. Maugham for a joint exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900. The plan suggested is to construct a large scenic map that shall show the route of every railroad in the country by electrical devices, and on which the elevations and natural features of the surrounding country will be shown in proper proportion and color.

Secretary McGibbon, of Commissioner General Peck's office, was present and said that if the railways took up the matter the French commission would undoubtedly give the space required. The representatives of the various railroad systems discussed the project thoroughly. It was decided to raise $100,000 for the exhibit.

A committee was appointed to act with Mr. Maugham for the purpose of interesting other railroads in the project and securing the money needed to carry out the idea.

TO COMPLETE COMBINATION.

American Pottery Company Will Have Capital of $27,000,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., December 21.—The work of completing the combination of the pottery companies of the United States to be known as the American Pottery Company, with a capital of $27,000,000, is expected to be consummated in New York within the next ten days.

Colonel Taylor, of East Liverpool, O., will probably be the president of the new combine and the central office will be in New York with branches in Trenton, East Liverpool and Pittsburg. It is said that prices will not be advanced, as present prices are perfectly satisfactory, but greater profits can be secured by concentration of efforts and cutting down the costs of manufacture and distribution.

Explosion Is Not Confirmed.

London, December 21.—No confirmation has been received here of the report circulated yesterday by a news agency in a dispatch from Shanghai saying that a powder magazine in the center of the Chinese camp at Hang-Chow had exploded and killed 3,000 soldiers.

INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts to the stomach health and strength. Agreeable to the taste.

Take no Substitute.

XMAS PRESENTS.

VELOCIPEDES, $1.35 to $3.75. WAGONS, 75c to $6.00. TRICYCLES, $3.00 to $6.00.

An elegant line of Carvers, Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery for the Holiday Trade. Ask to see them.

ANDERSON HARDWARE CO.

60 Peachtree Street. 57 North Broad Street

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

SILVERWARE GIVEN AWAY!

TEAS—The Finest Blends. THE Most Acceptable Flavors. O be found only in the Famous CURTIS TEAS.

COFFEES—No House can meet us on Quality, CHARACTER and Prices of COFFEE. CANDIES—A Full Stock for the Holidays.

OLYMPIA TEA CO., the New Store with New Goods and New Prices. 113 Whitehall St. Telephone 336.

We Give Our Own Trading Stamps. Redeemable in Genuine Rogers Silver Plated Ware.

HITCHCOCK WILL SUCCEED BLISS

Ambassador To Russia Nominated by the President Yesterday.

NOMINATION IS CONFIRMED

Mr. Hitchcock Was Formerly a Prominent St. Louis Citizen.

HE IS EXPECTED HOME IN FEBRUARY

Secretary Bliss Says He Will Await His Successor's Arrival Before Retiring.

Washington, December 21.—The president today nominated Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the senate.

Mr. Hitchcock is at present ambassador to Russia. He was appointed minister more than a year ago, and when the rank was raised to an embassy he was re-appointed.

Mr. Hitchcock is a business man of St. Louis, and was for some time an extensive plate-glass manufacturer. He is a great-grandson of Ethan Allen, of revolutionary fame. His ancestors were from Vermont, but his father moved south and Mr. Hitchcock was born at Mobile, Ala. He is a brother of Henry Hitchcock, a lawyer of note.

Senator Proctor, who was in St. Petersburg during the past summer, says he is very popular in the diplomatic corps and among the acquaintances he had made abroad. Mr. Hitchcock is expected here in February.

Secretary Bliss, in an interview with the Associated Press, said today:

"It has been understood for some time that it would be my wish to retire from public on the conclusion of the war. Now that the treaty of peace has been signed, my request to be relieved will be granted, but I shall await the arrival of my successor before severing my connection with the interior department. I have been in most hearty accord with the president in his policy through the trying days in which he sought to avoid war, and while as commander in chief, he was conducting the war that came, notwithstanding his effort to prevent it. I believe most thoroughly in the course he is now pursuing for maintaining the honor of the country by securing the just results of a successful war. I shall leave my associates of the cabinet and of the department and my many friends in Washington with great regret, but private and personal reasons make my retirement a necessity."

TROUBLE OVER THE THRONE.

Two Factions Have Become Warlike Over the Election.

Auckland, N. Z., December 21.—Advices received here from Samoa under date of December says there is serious trouble in connection with the election of a king to succeed the late King Malietoa. The supporters of Mataafa have become warlike and it is reported that the German consul is supporting Mataafa in spite of the agreement arrived at between the consuls to remain neutral and allow the chief justice to decide the question of the succession.

The foreign residents fear there will be an outbreak of tribal war when the chief justice pronounces his decision about the end of the year and they are anxious for naval protection.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP MINE.

Only the Derrick Was Damaged and No One Was Injured.

St. Louis, December 21.—An attempt was made today to blow up the Terre coal mine at Lentzberg, Ill., a small town in St. Clair county. The attempt was not entirely successful, the derrick only being damaged to the extent of $500. Sheriff Bameckal, of St. Clair county, is tracking the perpetrators, who are unknown, with bloodhounds.

William R. Perry & Sons own the mines, which are being run with non-union men. Several months ago the union men struck for better wages. Only the watchman was about the mine when the explosion occurred and nobody was injured.

NEW RAILWAY CONTEMPLATED

From Cranberry Iron Mines to Lincolnton, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., December 21.—(Special.)—In an interview General Robert F Hoke said:

"I will apply to the legislature for a charter for a railway from the Cranberry Iron mines to Lincolnton. It will be an extension of the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina railway, which now connects Cranberry with Johnston City, Tenn. It will be an important link and particularly so to Charlotte and Wilmington. It gives Charlotte a direct line to the nearest great coal deposit, that at Big Stone Gap. It will make Wilmington coaling much nearer our new possessions and at which ships can coal without passing Hatteras. The Big Stone coal is the most important southern deposit and best steaming coal. There is now a road from Cranberry to the Big Stone Gap mines. Active work is in progress at the Cranberry mines now. The ore is being shipped to Johnston City and there smelted. We are now filling a 20,000 ton order for the smelters at Carnegie, a new place near Johnston City. I want to say that I consider the Cranberry ore the best in the country for the manufacturer of the cast steel cannon which Dr. Gatling has invented. The war department tests show the average tenacity of Cranberry iron to be 71,000 pounds to the square inch, while the government requirement as to steel is only 57,000 pounds.

GENERAL MERRITT RETURNS.

He Will Appear Before the Investigating Commission Soon.

Washington, December 21.—General Wesley Merritt has arrived in Washington and called at the war department and the white house. He will appear before the war investigating commission and inform them as to the conditions attending the campaign in the Philippines, a branch of the subject up to this point.

General Merritt, the first of the year, will take charge of the department of the east, relieving General Shafter, now in command.

Every one seemed to know of General Merritt's presence as soon as he entered the building and his reception wherever he went was a mild ovation, though not quite so vociferous as that accorded to Admiral Schley on his return.

DR. HOPPEL DELIVERS ADDRESS.

Asks Physicians To Stick Close to Old Code of Ethics.

Memphis, Tenn., December 21.—The tri-State Medical Association, which met in Memphis today, listened to the annual report of President Hoppel, who made a vigorous assault on certain tendencies in the practice of medicine which took the physicians away from the moorings of bedside study.

Dr. Hoppel asked the members to stick close to the old code of ethics. Several other papers were read and discussed by the convention. Officers will probably be elected tomorrow.

MOONSHINERS KILL OFFICERS.

Three Raiders Meet Death in a Spirited Fight.

Richmond, Va., December 21.—A Big Stone Gap, Wise county, special reports a fight this morning near Flat Top, Letcher county, Kentucky, between revenue officers and moonshiners in which Sam May, of Cobourn, Wise county, one of the revenue raiders, and two of his companions were killed. The fatalities among the moonshiners are not known.

The fight occurred at the place where Captain Gates, of Louisville, and one of his men, were shot about a month ago. The moonshiners are thoroughly organized, and have served notice that all informers will be ambushed. Captain Gates, with a party was to have effected a junction with the raiders when fired upon this morning, but his plans miscarried.

PLUCKY EXPRESS MESSENGER.

Fires on Robbers While They Were Trying To Break Into Car.

Jackson, Miss., December 21.—A daring but unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up the car of the American Express Company attached to the Illinois Central southbound limited near Grenada, about midnight last night. The train had just left the junction and was running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour when six masked men climbed over the tender of the engine and at the point of revolvers compelled the engineer and fireman to stop the train and accompany them back to the express car. The car was in charge of Messenger W. A. Pink, one of the most valued employees of the company. The robbers climbed to the top of the car and with axes attempted to effect an entrance. A pole was broken through, but before the men could get into the car the messenger secured his revolver and opened fire. The first bullet whizzed by the leader's head and the robbers hurriedly descended and disappeared in the darkness. The local authorities at Grenada are searching for

CAN YOU FEEL YOUR COLLARS PRESSING YOUR NECK FORWARD? THIS ONE WON'T IT'S MARKED

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BRAND

INSIST ON THE MARK, IT'S A GUARANTEE.

CLUETT COON & CO. MAKERS, TROY, N.Y. (SOUVENIR OF FASHIONS FREE)

SOLDIERS TO SOON LEAVE MACON CAMP

Rumors That First Army Corps Will Shortly Receive Marching Orders.

OHIOANS GET DISCHARGES

Many of the Second Regiment Leaving the Service.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED MURDERER

Growing Out of the Coroner's Inquest on the Dead Body of William Bagwell—Other News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 21.—It was reported here today that the troops of the First army corps, now stationed here, would move at an early date. General Wilson said this morning that the time was drawing near when the troops will leave. Some time ago a general order was issued which ordered the First army corps to move on the 1st day of January into Cuba.

Everybody at the corps and division headquarters are expecting orders to come any day. One battalion of engineers has already gone, and it is very probable that the remainder of the regiment will follow them up in a few days. A majority of the troops seem to want to be mustered out and do not like the idea of the probable move. The men of the different regiments are discussing the probability of going and the general sentiment in all of the regiments is against it. In the Second Ohio regiment many of the men have secured discharges and applications from others have been sent in. It is the same way in the other regiments, and if the men are granted discharges for another month at the present rate, it will be necessary to recruit the regiment again.

A list of articles of clothing is being made out, the order for supplies is being given, and in fact, there seems to be no doubt that the troops are getting ready to move. Since being in Macon the troops have spent a great deal of money and have greatly helped to increase the trade. They have been paid off once since being hre, but on their arrival all of them had money. Business has greatly increased and their departure will no doubt be a big loss to the merchants.

Was He Murdered?

George Dean, a negro, has been locked up on suspicion of being the murderer of William Bagwell, who was supposed to have been killed by the incoming Southern train Monday night near the city.

The coroner's jury held an inquest this morning, and found several wounds on the man's body that could not have been inflicted by the train, and the jurors suppose that he was struck with some blunt instrument before he was hit by the train. The testimony of the fireman of the train which struck him was that he saw two men near the track where the man was supposed to have been killed, and other parties testified that George Dean was seen with Bagwell just before the train passed.

It is thought that the two men were fighting, and that Dean struck Bagwell just before the train came up, and that Bagwell, being stunned, stepped on the track and was struck by the train. The jury did not complete the inquest on account of absent witnesses, and it will continue the hearing tomorrow morning. In the meantime it is thought that George Hicks, another negro, will be arrested, as he is thought to be the other man who was present when the man was struck.

Dean says that he is not guilty of any crime, and that he warned Bagwell to keep off the track.

In the Courts.

There was no session of the superior court today, Judge Felton having adjourned yesterday until the second Monday in January. In the city court several civil cases were disposed of. This court will adjourn Saturday and will not resume again until some time in January. When it convenes again Judge W. D. Nottingham will preside, as he takes charge on January 1st.

In the United States court today the case against F. L. Terrell for using canceled postage stamps was tried. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. William R. Minter, of Hawkinsville, filed a petition, in which he prayed to become a voluntary bankrupt. It will be some time before Judge Speer will complete his work here.

Soldiers' Relief Association.

The Soldiers' Relief Association held an enthusiastic meeting this morning at the public library with Mrs. Mallory H. Taylor in the chair. The ladies decided to send flowers to the division hospital on Christmas day, hoping in that way to give pleasure to the invalid soldiers. The ladies also offered to send food delicacies, but it is against the rules of the hospital. They also arranged to send the soldiers such articles of clothing as was needed, and the men in the hospital may rest assured that they will receive every attention that the ladies will be allowed to give.

Will Meet Tomorrow.

The Georgia Dairymen's convention will go into session tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and it will take them over three days to complete their work. The sessions will be held at the courthouse.

All of the dairymen have been given free passes by the railroads and it is certain that over a hundred will be in attendance. An exhibit of dairy products will be placed in a large storeroom on Mulberry street and prizes will be offered for the best display. The dairymen began to arrive tonight, and it is expected that over a hundred will be in attendance when the convention is called to order tomorrow morning.

Newsy Notes.

Judge W. H. Felton left today for Marshallville, where he will spend several days.

Judge Emory Speer entertained a number of army officers at his residence in Vineville last night.

Mr. John Byrne, treasurer of the Macon lodge, Brotherhood Protective Order of Elks, was elected last night a life member of the Elks' lodge. He is the second member upon whom this honor has been conferred. Mr. Rufus L. Kemp was also elected exalted ruler and Professor E. L. Martin advanced to the chair of esteemed leading knight.

At the meeting of the city council last night Mr. Jud Hill was appointed clerk of the recorder's court by Mayor Price. Mr. Thomas H. Sheridan, the new councilman, was also sworn in.

GEORGIA STATE SANITARIUM.

Election of Officers by the Trustees Yesterday.

Milledgeville, Ga., December 21.—(Special.) The trustees of the Georgia state sanitarium have been in session all day at that institution and adjourned this evening at 6 o'clock. This was the regular meeting for election of officers, excepting the physicians. All of the officers were re-elected, except Mr. L. J. Lamar, steward, and Mr. A. J. Carr, treasurer. Mr. C. H. Troutman, of Fort Valley, was elected in Mr. Lamar's place and Mr. M. A. McGraw, of the Merchants and Farmers' bank of this city, was elected treasurer.

Mr. Lamar has been steward for about ten years and has filled the office with great ability. He is one of the most reliable business men in the state and has devoted his time and energy to the duty of the office and the failure to re-elect him fell like a thunder clap on this community.

The executive committee is still in session, letting contracts for the coming quarter, and will not finish their work before tomorrow.

DUKE COLONY NEAR WAYCROSS.

An Interesting Settlement of Ohio People in Ware County.

Waycross, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—The Duke colony is growing in interest as the days go by. There are about fifteen or twenty families in the settlement, and the number will be doubled by March 1st. The contract with W. T. Lott & Co., the former owners of the Duke property, specifies that forty families, actual settlers, are to locate there. The tract of land consists of 768½ acres, including the old mill and town site. The purchase price was $3,000 to be paid in five years. All business of the settlement is conducted on the co-operative system. There are forty shares, each one having a fortieth interest in the farming lands as well as the town property. An initiation fee of $5 is required of each member, and as the installments fall due on the property he pays his pro rata share. There are about seventy-five houses in the town, but only forty are suitable for the people to live in. Some of them are excellent dwellings erected by the managers of the mill prior to their removal from that point. Duke is seven miles west of Waycross on the Plant system.

A newspaper will be started at Duke in a few days. It is being moved from Cincinnati, where it has been published the past two years. The paper is called Self-Reliance, and has been a reform sheet, but the editor, Ezra James, says he will drop the reform feature and run the paper in the interest of the colony and immigration. The editor, by the way, is the father of nine living children and five or six dead. Twins have been born into his home three times.

The colonists will celebrate Christmas by having a big dinner in which all the members of the settlement will unite. A number of northern people from other places will be invited.

A party of colonists left Dayton, O., November 14th for Duke, traveling by private conveyance. On the 10th of December they were at Knoxville, Tenn., and they are expected in Duke the middle of January, making the trip in about sixty days.

MELDRIM WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

Object of His Administration Has Been Attained.

Savannah, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—Mayor P. W. Meldrim made the announcement today that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself as the city's chief executive. He says the object of his administration has been attained and factional fights in local politics are now at an end. He made these remarks as he was looking over the certified copies of the laws passed at the recent session of the legislature doing away with the city commissions. This, he said, he regarded as the end of a long factional fight. He said that while there had been a great deal of work done in the city, he considered the chief work of the present administration the establishment of the policy of home rule. As all the objects of the Liberal Club have thus been attained, he said he felt it necessary to return to and give more time to his private affairs.

Hon. John J. McDonough is looked upon as a probable candidate and others mentioned are Dr. William Duncan and Colonel M. W. Dixon. Hon. T. F. Johnson says he intends to run as an independent candidate.

HE DIED IN A FEDERAL PRISON.

John Gable, Serving Ten Years' Sentence, Dies at Columbus ,O.

Columbus, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—John H. Gable, a federal prisoner serving a ten-year sentence for conspiracy, from Georgia, died of appendicitis in the state prison hospital this morning. Gable was received at the penitentiary in July, 1895, and he had been in the hospital since November 4th. He weighed only seventy-two pounds at the time of his death. A peculiarly sad feature of the man's death was that his papers recommending him to the department of justice at Washington for a pardon, on account of ill health, were signed by Dr. Wagenhals a short time before the prisoner's death. The papers, prepared in due form, were taken to the front office, and just as they were to be sent out the prisoner died. The seal on the envelope was broken, and it was added that the man had just died, and that the pardon was not necessary. Gable has a father and a wife in Buff, Gordon county, Georgia, and they were notified of the death.

The Cincinnati Leaves Santiago.

Washington, December 21.—The navy department has been informed that the cruiser Cincinnati sailed yesterday from Santiago for Havana. She will remain only a short time at that port and then proceed to New York.

THIRD GEORGIA REGIMENT ORDERED TO GO FIND ITS FLAG

Washington, December 21.—(Special.)—Adjutant General Corbin stated today that orders had been issued for the immediate transportation of the Third Georgia regiment to its station at Nuevitas, Cuba. Before he left Atlanta, Secretary Alger telegraphed the war department that such an order should be issued at once, and it will not be many days now before Colonel Berner and his men land on Cuban soil. General Corbin told Congressman Adamson today that the formal order has been issued.

The congressman from the faurth went to the war department primarily to see to it that the Third Georgia was furnished a regimental flag. As soon as he saw the announcement in the newspapers that the Georgia regiment was the only one of those reviewed by the president which did not have a regimental flag, he went to the office of the quartermaster general to investigate. He was informed that such a flag had been sent from department headquarters at Philadelphia, but by a mistake, it had been shipped to Nuevitas, to which place the regiment had been assigned. As soon as he learned this, Judge Adamson called on the adjutant general to suggest that it would be much better to send the regiment on to join the flag than to have the flag shipped back to the regiment. Then it was that he was informed that the orders had been issued.

DUNNING IS RELEASED.

PROSECUTION IN BOTKIN CASE CONCLUDES ITS EVIDENCE.

Several Witnesses Are Heard and Dunning Is Forced To Answer Unpleasant Questions.

San Francisco, December 21.—The prosecution in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, charged with the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, closed its case today.

John P. Dunning, who has been in charge of the sheriff for two days for refusing to answer certain pointed questions put to him by the defense, was released from custody today, the attorney for the defense withdrawing the objectionable questions.

Mr. Dunning was the principal witness today. He was hauled over the coals by the attorneys for the defense, who persisted in trying to introduce every disgusting detail of the case in spite of the protests of the witness, who clothed his language as well as circumstances would permit, but leaving no one in doubt as to its meaning. Nevertheless, the Botkin attorneys persisted in asking pointed questions and insisted on answers being given in absolutely unmistakable language—the language of the street. Dunning's efforts to save the ears of his listeners met with the approbation of the more respectable of those in the courtroom.

Carl Eisenhemmel, a writing expert, was the first witness. His testimony was necessarily of an expert character and showed almost conclusively that Mrs. Botkin was the writer of the anonymous letters, the addresses of the candy box and the writer of the note sent with the candy.

Dunning's testimony referred to the letters he had received and had written from and to Mrs. Botkin after he left San Francisco for Cuba, where he was a newspaper man in the field. He explained that his hostility toward Mrs. Botkin commenced on his receipt of the news of the means used in causing his wife's death. He said that Mrs. Botkin was the first person he thought of who would have committed the crime. His other testimony referred to his relations with Mrs. Botkin. He exonerated Mrs. Corbeilly and Mrs. Calimberg of any wrongdoing in the case and told of their friendly acts to him and his family.

Theodore Kytka, another writing expert, was called and gave practically the same testimony as his fellows, Ames and Eisenhemmel. The prosecution then closed its case. The defense will open tomorrow.

ORANGE TREE FULL OF FRUIT.

Raised in Troup County and Sold in LaGrange.

LaGrange, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—A novel and beautiful sight appeared on the public square today about noon—a real live orange tree with its rich green leaves and its perfectly matured golden fruit hanging from its many pendants was sold for $12.50. The tree is ten feet high, its stock or body measures nine inches in circumference, while its limbs run out about two and a half feet on every side, this giving it a symmetrical shape. It was grown by Miss Howard Birdsong, who lives about twelve miles from town, in the Antioch neighborhood, who this morning had her brother to bring it to town and sell it. Miss Mollie Rowland being the buyer. The tree is growing in a large box and this year produced forty-six perfect oranges, most of which are now ripe and hanging on it. The bush is nine years old, having been killed down to the ground when about two years old. In the winter Miss Birdsong kept it in the hall of her home to protect it from the cold.

CHAMPION DEBATERS CHOSEN.

University Men Who Will Take Part in the Inter-Collegiate Contest.

Athens, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—After an exciting contest in the Demosthenian hall Messrs. Robin Adair and P. H. Dugal were selected to represent the university in her annual debate with the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Adair is from Atlanta and will be remembered as the university's representative in the state oratorical contest.

Mr. Dugal is a fine debater and will give the Carolinians something to remember him by. North Carolina won the decision last year and the Georgia boys are in for blood in the coming contest. The debate will be held in Athens on the last of February.

HARRY SWEAT IS ON TRIAL.

Charged with the Murder of Patrick O'Neill in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—Harry Sweat was put on trial in the superior court today for the murder of Patrick O'Neill on the night of October 7th. O'Neill was a soldier in the First Georgia regiment, United States volunteers, and on his return to Savannah found that Sweat had become quite intimate with his wife. O'Neill objected strenuously and warned Sweat to desist from his attentions to Mrs. O'Neill. Sweat paid no attention and a quarrel was the result. Sweat followed O'Neill on the night in question and cut him to death, the wounds all being inflicted in the back.

Owing to the circumstances of the case the testimony today has been quite sensational. Sweat claims the killing was in self-defense. The trial will be continued tomorrow.

McClair Sent to Jail.

Savannah, Ga., December 21.—(Special.) Hugh McClair, the steward of the United States transport Roumanian, was arrested today on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner J. F. Lewis and sworn to by Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Bellinger, charging him with the embezzlement of a lot of silverware from the transport. McClair is a fine looking Scotchman and is evidently well acquainted with New York yachtsmen, to several of whom he has written for recommendations. As stated last night he makes several charges against Captain and Quartermaster Wrigley, of the transport, and threatens also to have him arrested and brought before the United States court. McClair could not give bond and was sent to jail.

FAST TRAINS COLLIDE.

HEAVY FOG PREVAILED AND ONE TRAIN WAS GOING SLOW.

Two Persons Were Killed and Ten Others Badly Injured—Many Slightly Hurt.

New York, December 21.—Two of the fastest express trains of the Pennsylvania railroad came into collision early this morning at Colonia, a small station in New Jersey, just beyond Rahway. The early Washington express going at the rate of forty miles an hour crashed into the rear end of the Pittsburg flyer, a Chicago and New York through train, tearing the rear car into kindling wood and killing two persons and badly injuring ten others.

A heavy fog prevailed at the time and the Pittsburg flyer was going slowly, while the engine driver was endeavoring to read the signals. The engineer of the Washington express supposed he had a clear track.

The dead are:

WM. O. DEWOLFF, of Parkersburg, W. Va., clerk in the accountants' office of the Ohio River railroad.

L. E. KNIGHT, colored, of Boston, porter of the Pullman coach Bartholdi.

The injured are:

Mrs. Julia Levy, Brooklyn, N. Y., bruised about the body.

J. T. Welsh, Jersey City, conductor of Pullman coach Bartholdi, both legs broken.

B. F. Mead, Brooklyn, N. Y., leg broken.

Frank Irish, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, collar bone broken.

L. F. Keppey, Brooklyn, N. Y., slightly injured.

J. Vandergriff, of Philadelphia, engineer of the Washington express; cut about the head.

S. Zane, Princeton, N. J., fireman Washington express; scalp wounds.

About twenty persons were cut and bruised, and nearly all the occupants of both trains in the collision were thrown from their berths. The collision occurred between train No. 10, known as the Chicago and New York express, and train No. 6, known as the eastern express. When three miles from Rahway, N. J., shortly before 7 o'clock, the Chicago and New York express was stopped, according to its engineer, by a signal. A rather heavy fog prevailed. The eastern express came up from behind at about twenty miles an hour, dashed into No. 10, sending a baggage car off the track and crushing through into the Pullman sleeper Bartholdi, which contained fifteen passengers, the Pullman conductor and colored porter. The engine of No. 6 did not come to a stop until half of the sleeping car was kindling wood. The colored porter and a passenger were caught upon the top of the boiler, their bodies twisted together with the debris and much mangled. The engine of No. 6 was badly damaged and the tender was thrown from the track. Beyond the smashing of a Southern express car and car platforms, train No. 6 sustained no other damage and none of its passengers were seriously hurt. Previous to the collision John Vanderver, the engineer of train No. 6, and his fireman jumped off. Both received scalp wounds.

Train No. 10 was composed of mail and express cars. The Bartholdi was the only passenger car it carried. The rear baggage car was empty and proved but a slight impediment to the engine of No. 6, which forced its way through. The passengers in the Bartholdi were thrown forward between broken woodwork and escaping steam and flying glass. The car toppled over on its side and lay slanting against the bank. The unhurt passengers scrambled through the windows. For two hours two women and two men lay pinned down by debris, suffering from their injuries. It was impossible to get them out until after the arrival of the relief train, which came about half-past 8 o'clock. The passengers of both trains were brought to New York on other trains. The engineer of No. 6 blames the thick fog for the accident.

WILL BE COURT MARTIALED.

Provost Guard Mattice Who Shot Private Mugridge.

Greenville, S. C., December 21.—(Special.) The coroner today held an inquest over Private Frank Mugridge, Second West Virginia, who was shot with a Springfield rifle by John B. Mattice, provost guard, from the Two Hundred and Third New York. The evidence was damaging to Mattice, showing that Mugridge had no weapon and was running away. He had been shooting at a target, but his companion, Lewis Hart, who was also running, had the pistol. The jury said it was wilful murder. The West Virginia officers requested the inquest and want Mattice tried in the civil courts, but the higher military authorities say that as the peace treaty has not yet been ratified, a state of war exists and the trial must be by courtmartial, according to regulations. The coroner will, therefore, go no further and Mattice will be courtmartialed.

CHARGE OF MURDER IS MADE.

Mrs. Krebs Said To Have Been Jealous of Housekeeper.

Junction City, Kas., December 21.—Mrs. John Krebs was arrested here today charged with the murder of Mrs. George Craig. The murdered woman kept house for Mrs. Krebs's husband on his farm, three miles from here. She was almost beheaded with a butcher knife after her hands and arms had been terribly slashed in a struggle with her assailant.

At the coroner's inquest it was shown that Mrs. Krebs was jealous of the Craig woman's relations with her husband, and that she spent several hours in the farmhouse on the afternoon of the tragedy.

Goodwin's Resignation Was Requested

Nashville, Tenn., December 21.—(Special.) It leaked out tonight that Dr. A. D. Goodwin had resigned the position of penitentiary physician at the request of Governor Taylor. A few weeks ago the governor pardoned Leopold Cahn, a Chattanooga convict, who was serving three years for burglary. The pardon was granted on a letter from Dr. Goodwin that Cahn was nearly dead of Bright's disease and would not live long in or out of prison, while, as a matter of fact, Cahn was not ill and had never been treated for anything worse than a cold.

RUSSELL RAISED FLAG TOO SOON

Should Not Have Gone Up Until After January First.

ORDER WAS MISUNDERSTOOD

Both American and Spanish Commissions Were Surprised.

MILITARY GOVERNOR LUDLOW ARRIVES

Effigy of General Weyler Will Be Removed—Guards Placed Around Cigar Factory.

Havana, December 21.—It now appears that the raising of the stars and stripes over Fort Atares yesterday by Major Russell B. Harrison, was a surprise to both the United States and the Spanish military commissions. The American commissioners had agreed that no American flags should be raised until January 1st.

Major Harrison did not know this, and when told to occupy the fort with a detachment of the First North Carolina regiment, he promptly raised the flag. Nevertheless, though it flies in full sight of the harbor and city, the Spaniards have not complained, and it has not been ordered down.

Major General William Ludlow, military governor of the city of Havana, arrived from the United States ,and has had a long conference with General Greene.

The United States and Spanish military commissioners will meet on Friday to arrange the details of the final taking of the city on January 1st.

The Spanish troops withdrew tonight from the strip of Havana that lies west of Chaves creek, the American guards being immediately moved up. The sentries of both forces are now on the bridge, but amicable arrangements are maintained.

Tomorrow morning Major Harrison will breakfast with the Spanish colonel who is in command of that portion of the city. He gave orders late this evening that an effigy of General Weyler that caused a great deal of disturbance in that locality should be taken down, and thousands gathered this evening to witness the carrying out of the order.

A Spanish paper manufacturer complained to General Lee this evening that the Cuban general, Julio Sanguilly, had called upon him and ordered him to display Cuban and American flags from his factory on penalty of death for refusal. General Lee immediately had guards stationed at the factory.

Last night several shots were fired from a cigar factory in Cerro, at Cubans nearby. The proprietor, believing that they were fired by Spaniards, complained to Major Harrison, who announced that if the firing was repeated the factory would be closed.

BOOK CLAIM IS DISCUSSED.

Committee Authorizes Resolution Absolving Church from Blame.

Washington, December 21.—The senate committee on claims at its meeting today took cognizance of the request of the Bishops of the Southern Methodist church for a further expression as to the responsibility of the church in the deception alleged to have been practiced in connection with the collection of the claim of the book agents of that church, allowed at the last session of congress.

The committee authorized the preparation of a resolution absolving the church as such from blame for misrepresentations in prosecuting the claim and expressing the opinion that as the beneficiaries only suffered in the payment of lobby fees, the senate should take no further action in the matter.

PROF. HATCHER WILL RETURN.

He Will Continue His Search for Fossils in Patagonia.

New York, December 21.—Professor John Bell Hatcher, of Princeton, has gone back to Patagonia to continue his search for rare fossils and explore the interior of the country. He expects to be absent three years. Two years ago he entered the country, but ill health forced his return to Princeton this fall. A month's rest was all he would take.

On his last trip he got together a valuable collection of the Fauna and Flora of the country, as well as a collection of fossils. He also discovered a lake which he named Princeton after the university.

COAL MARKET IS EXTENDED.

Consul Swain Makes Interesting Report from Montevideo.

Washington, December 21.—According to Consul Swain at Montevideo, the United States has entered upon another and important line in its commercial expansion presenting the greatest possibilities to a good commodity. He says he is gratified to report the fact that American coal has come into the river Plata in active competition with the Welsh coal.

Ever since coal has been used as a steam making fuel, the English coal yards have had a complete monopoly of that market until last July, when an American company (the Pocohontas company) established itself on the river Plata and secured contracts to the amount of $200,000. The consul says that three large cargoes of American coal already have arrived and been eagerly taken and, he adds proudly, that "American coal has come to stay in these markets."

GOLD WAS IN SMALL POCKETS.

Gold Bonanza Not Expected in Green Horn Mountain Camp.

Denver, Col., December 21.—Latest reports from Dawson City, the new mining camp in the Green Horn mountains, near Canon City, indicate that the rich gold ore found in the Copper King claim by the Dawson Brothers came from a small pocket. Experts are of the opinion that no gold bonanza will be found there. However, other discoveries of free gold in the neighborhood are reported, and the town is growing rapidly.

The report that sylvanite ore, rich in gold, has been found in the Colorado Springs water tunnel that is being driven through Pike's Peak, is denied by Denos Durfee, the city engineer on the ground.

XMAS SPECIALTIES

Mixed Nuts, per pound	12½c	Fancy Cluster Raisins, per pound	30c
Select Nuts, per pound	15c	Cooking Figs, per pound	15c
English Walnuts, per pound	12½c	California Figs, per pound	30c
Grenoble Walnuts, per pound	20c	Pulled Figs, per pound	30c
Pecans, Texas, per pound	12½c	Fruit Cake, 1 to 10 pounds, per pound	25c
Pecans, Florida, select, per pound	20@40c	Assorted lemon, orange and citron peel, ready for use, per pound	25c
2,000 pounds Mixed Candy at	9c	2,500 pounds turkeys, fancy drawn, per pound	15c
French Candy, per pound	25@40c	Cranberries, per quart	10@15c
California Raisins, per pound	10c		
London Layer Raisins, per pound	15c		

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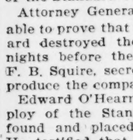
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
321-323 PEACHTREE STREET.

Some Nice Gifts For Christmas.

Chafing Dishes,	Five O'clock Tea Sets,
Carving Sets,	Shaving Sets,
Rogers Solid Silver Ware,	Rogers Plated Ware,
Nut Picks,	Shot Guns,
Air Guns,	Pistols,
Rifles,	Pocket Knives.

Moderation and justice go hand in hand. It is a pleasure to us and justice to our customers to offer everything at moderate prices.

CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,
PEACHTREE AND EDGEWOOD AVE.



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TRADE MARK
Pure Rye Whiskey

Prescribed by Physicians, used in exclusive clubs, sold on dining cars, and by prominent dealers. Refuse to accept any substitute. You should demand THE BEST. See that labels bear our trade mark and signature.

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.

SERIOUS CHARGE BROUGHT.

SAYS STANDARD OIL CO. DESTROYED BOOKS.

Attorney General Says He Will Prove They Were Destroyed Before Order to Produce Them Issued.

Cleveland, O., December 21.—Developments of a most sensational nature in the Standard Oil investigation came to light today when Attorney General Monnett began taking depositions for the purpose of proving that the Standard Oil Company, just previous to the issuance of the order by the superior court that the books of the company be produced in evidence, had destroyed a large number of its books.

Upon the strength of information received by the attorney general from reliable business men and attorneys that it could be proved that the Standard Oil Company had burned a lot of its books, journals, ledgers and other valuable books, the state served notice upon the Standard Oil Company that depositions would be taken before a notary in the office of Attorney Harry C. Mason, in this city, today.

During the investigation of the Standard Oil trust before Commissioner Brinsmade a few weeks ago the Standard refused to produce its books in evidence. The matter was taken to the supreme court, and on December 7th that court ordered the Standard Oil Company to produce its books covering the period from 1892 to 1897, to show whether the Standard had paid dividends during that time to the holders of the trust certificates.

Previous to the discussion of the supreme court Virgil P. Kline, attorney for the Standard, spent several days in Columbus, and it is alleged that he received information beforehand in regard to the court's decision, and at once notified the officials of the Standard Oil Company.

Attorney General Monnett expects to be able to prove that the officials of the Standard destroyed their books three or four nights before the supreme court ordered F. B. Squire, secretary of the company, to produce the company's books in evidence.

Edward O'Hearn, a teamster in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, was found and placed on the witness stand. He testified that on the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day he was ordered to go to the office of the company on Euclid avenue and carry some boxes from there to the company's warehouse on Independence street. He said he got the boxes, sixteen in number, and delivered them as ordered. He declared that he did not know what was in them and denied having made the declaration in a saloon that they contained account books.

Attorney General Monnett is very desirous of placing on the stand Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, and president of the Ohio Standard Oil Company, and L. H. Severance, late treasurer of the Ohio company. Constable George Arnold was given the subpoenaes to serve today, but was unable to find these two gentlemen. He is satisfied that they are in the city and will endeavor to find them tonight.

CENTRAL WILL ENTER OMAHA.

All Doubts Concerning the Matter Have Been Removed.

Chicago, December 21.—The Tribune says: "All doubts regarding the Illinois Central's entrance into Omaha have been removed by recent real estate transactions in that city. The company has obtained an option on a considerable block of ground in South Omaha, east of the present Union Pacific tracks, running in an easterly direction from Summit to the union stock yards.

A contract has already been signed by the Illinois Central to use the new passenger station being erected by the Union Pacific, and the use of the Union Pacific terminals to South Omaha is accepted as a matter of course. All signs point toward a close alliance between the two roads when the Illinois Central extends its lines into Omaha.

KIDS DRIVE A NOBBY PAIR.

Spectators Thought the Boys Were Not To Be Trusted with Horses.

From The Washington Post.

A nobby, ornately painted, two-seated road wagon, drawn by a magnificent pair of black horses, attracted considerable attention on the streets one morning last week. The driver of the horses sat alone in the front seat. He was a boy, with a nice face, about sixteen years old, and arrayed up to the limit—very full English driving coat, very russet, thick, English driving gloves, jaunty seal brown derby, high collar puff tie with a gold, diamond-studded coach horn embedded therein, and, in general, a rather remarkable look of grooming to be worn by so small a lad. The two occupants of the rear seats were also boys of about the same age as the driver. They, too, were done up regardlessly, and with the same mannish makeup.

They looked like three little men of the rich, these boys tooling about in the swell road wagon, and a good many people on the streets turned about to gaze after the rig, wondering who the fortunate lads were. The pair of splendid blacks were so spirited that they looked as if they might be short of work, and the boy who held the reins was seen to be keeping them under numerous wraps it order to prevent them from getting away wrom him. Coming up Pennsylvania avenue, in the direction of the treasury, the horses several times jumped at the clanger of the passing cars, and had to be almost pulled back upon their haunches by the lad who drove them. They both looked all over like runaways upon these occasions, but the little chap holding the reins got them down to business every time. Nevertheless, a good many men on the streets figured it that the boy would never get the pair of nervous looking blacks back to the stable whence they came with the harness and wagon intact.

The boy with the reins had all kinds of trouble with the blacks after they had turned into Fifteenth street. The whizz of the electric cars got them going again at that point, and they seemed determined to have at least a good, square balk of it, seeing that their driver was not going to permit them to run away. Opposite the main entrance to the treasury uney reared and plunged, and declined to budge. The boy with the reins gave them a touch of the whip, and yet they tossed their manes and pawed the asphalt, and refused to go ahead.

A crowd gathered on the sidewalk and a man stepped out and took the head of the off horse. Then one of the lads behind stepped over to the front seat and took the reins from the natty-looking little driver, who hopped out of the wagon and went to the horses' bridles himself. Meanwhile the crowd on the sidewalk began to murmur over the imbecility of putting two such fractious horses in the charge of a trio of inexperienced lads.

"Confounded shame, I call it," said one man, "to let a bunch o' kids endanger their lives with such a pair o' skittish, headstrong nags."

"Parents of those y'ung 'uns ought to be locked up," said another wise man of the pavement. "But I guess they've got the kids' lives heavily insured, and they want to collect."

There was a lot of this kind of sidewalk talk. Then the cop walked over from the east side of the street, pushed through the crowd that surrounded the team by this time and said to the lad who had been driving, and who was stroking the horses' noses and murmuring quieting phrases to them:

"Hey, young feller, d'ye think you can get that team back to the stable? D'ye need any help?"

"No, I guess not; thanks," replied the boy. "I'll be able to handle them, I guess."

"D'ye know anything about horses?" pursued the cop.

"Oh, a little," answered the boy, and then he let go of the horses' bridle, stepped back into the road wagon, took the reins from the other boy, and with a quiet "Get-app," got the team going again. The two big blacks stepped off as nicely as lambs.

Then the urchin who, with his hands in his pockets and a broad grin on his face had been taking it all in from the outer circle of the crowd, got in his work.

"Youse people thinks youse is fly, don't youse?" said the gamin, addressing the crowd. "Well, youse is not wan, two, t'ree, an' here's w'ere youse gits de ha-ha! Dem t'ree kids is Mahen, Clawson an' O'Connor, de t'ree best jocks in dis country since Tod Sloan's quit ridin' here, an' if dey is kids, dere's not a wan of 'em dat can't give de whole bunch o' youse a put flush an' still beat youse out on wot dey knows, an' wot youse don't know about ponies, an' dat's no hypo-t'rance, needer."

But the sidewalk orators who had declared it outrageous that horses should be entrusted to such children, walked away, pretending not to hear the urchin's remarks, which were correct.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

THEY WHISPER IT

to one another. That's how the medical practice of Dr. Hathaway & Co. has grown to such vast proportions. That's why they have more patients than any other specialists. They cure them all, and each in turn becomes a living advertisement.

Among the specialties of this renowned firm are Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin and Blood Disorders, Piles, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous and Wasting Diseases and Unnatural Discharges, Stricture, Varicocele and Female Complaints. Consult free. Mail treatment by symptom blanks. We guarantee to cure every curable case. Call or write to DR. HATHAWAY & Co., No. 22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Inman building.

True Wisdom

It is far wiser to keep disease away than to fight it after it comes. An occasional dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters makes people hungry at meal time, and gives the digestive apparatus power to get full nutrition out of food.

Thus bodily strength is maintained, the blood kept pure, and disease can't find a foothold.

Hostetters' Stomach Bitters

UNIQUE POSTAL STEAL UNEARTHED

Inspectors Do Good Work on Conspiracy Case.

INDICTMENTS FOUND BY JURY

Trials May Occur at This Term of the United States Court.

SEVERAL ALREADY UNDER ARREST

Scheme Alleged To Have Been Perpetrated Is One of the Most Gigantic Ever Played To Obtain Money from Postoffice Department.

The alleged perpetrators of what is considered the most gigantic of recent schemes to defraud the government were indicted yesterday by the United States grand jury, and their trials may occur at the present term of the United States district court. The technical charge against the indicted parties is "conspiracy," but that word comprises a world of misdeeds against the law and the regulations of the postoffice department.

What the indicted parties are said to be really guilty of is conducting fake postoffices and making fraudulent returns from postoffices in Haralson, Polk and Paulding counties.

The men indicted are W. T. Head, Jr., who is said to be the ringleader of the gang, and who was special carrier for the postoffices at Way, Ledge, Junior, Tudor, Dicy and Frank; W. J. Carden, special carrier for Besma, Darlington, Watova and Wolf; Allen Waddell and W. M. Waddell, special carriers for Cabot, Long, Vinita and Blest; Butler Davis, postmaster at Way; John Low, postmaster at Tudor; B. F. Morgan, postmaster at Frank; W. N. Green, postmaster at Doster; W. C. Waldrop, postmaster at Waldrop; J. M. Rutledge, postmaster at Ledge; T. J. Beall, postmaster at Besma, and John R. Bush, assistant postmaster at Dicy.

Many were the ways and cunning the schemes said to have been devised by these men to defraud Uncle Sam out of his money. The men, it is said, would have become rich in their alleged fraudulent practices had it not been for Inspector W. C. Baird, who became suspicious when he saw the returns made from the postoffices conducted by the indicted men.

Inspector Baird has under his supervision the postoffices in this district and he resolved to have the suspected ones in Haralson, Polk and Paulding counties investigated. For this difficult task he chose three of his best men—Assistant Inspectors John W. Bulla, F. D. Peer and James W. Bass. These government detectives went to work with instructions from their chief to remain at work until they ascertained all the facts in the case. When Inspector Baird received the report he ordered the arrest of the men indicted yesterday, and nearly all of them have been before the United States commissioners for preliminary hearing.

How Money Was Made.

Postmasters in offices such as were conducted by the indicted men, which are known in departmental parlance as "fourth class postoffices," receive as remuneration for their services each month the valuation of the stamps canceled by them, provided the valuation does not exceed $50. If the stamps canceled in one month exceed $50 in value the postmaster receives a percentage on those which carry the sum above $50. Thus a postmaster in a fourth-class office may give away $50 worth of stamps each month to the resident in the neighborhood of his office provided all the stamps are canceled in his office, and lose nothing in the transaction.

The pay of special carriers in fourth-class offices is also regulated by the pay of the postmasters, the carrier receiving two-thirds the full salary of the postmaster. The pay of the carriers, therefore, may be made an exceedingly lucrative position, if it be managed properly, and it is said the gang indicted yesterday managed the positions held by them in a manner which astounded even the government sleuths who worked up the case.

It is said the gang would actually give away stamps in the neighborhood of their offices, with the understanding that these stamps were to be used only on matter to be sent through the offices operated by the gang. One witness testified in the commissioner's trial that he had been given a quantity of stamps by one of the indicted men, and when asked by the commissioner if he did not suspect that something was wrong, stated that the indicted men had announced that the United States government would in the future give away stamps. The witness said he was told that the government now felt able to do this because of the vast territory wrested from Spain in the late war.

The idea under which the indicted men worked, it is said, was to increase the pay of the special carriers and the pay of carriers and postmasters was then, it is said, consolidated and an equitable distribution made of it among the members of the gang.

Was After a Relative.

They mailed letters to their friends, to themselves and to fictitious persons in order to cancel stamps, it is said.

One of the gang, it is claimed, mailed thirteen different letters to the same man in thirteen different places in Ohio, and when questioned as to why he did so, replied, with a far-away look in his eyes and a mournful expression on his face, that he was in search of a long-lost brother and thought to discover him by that means.

The object of the arrested men, it is said, was to have as many postoffices within as small a territory as possible. They succeeded. All the postoffices mentioned in the bill of indictment are located, it is said, within four square miles. In this manner the special carriers had not so far to walk and could make more trips during the day.

Almost anywhere would do for a postoffice, it is alleged, where the gang operated. Just a house and a table to cancel stamps on was good enough for an office, and one family to do the letter writing would furnish the excuse for the establishing of the office. In one instance, it is alleged, the men were dissatisfied with the small number of offices in their territory, and one entire family moved over from Haralson to Polk county in order to establish a postoffice in the latter county.

All sorts of peculiar articles were sent through the mails while the gang operated, but the men reached the climax when they mailed a horse and dog. The canine was not put in a mail sack, and it is needless to say, neither was the horse. The dog was led by a string, with a bright 2-cent stamp and registry stamps stuck on his forehead.

He was a registered dog. It was the first time he had been admitted into canine aristocracy, and he wagged his rear appendage gleefully and walked with greater care through the dust. He had no pedigree to speak of, but he was registered, which ought to satisfy the ambition of any sensible dog.

The horse was not a blooded animal. There was no Kentucky sprightliness or Arabian statelines in his movements, but he shook his mane proudly and whisked the flies off with his tail. There were no flies on him; he, too, was registered, as was attested by the stamp on his neck.

The penalty for the crime alleged to have been committeed by the men indicted yesterday is from one to five years in the United States penitentiary, and if the men are convicted they will probably receive the limit of the law as their portion for toying with Uncle Sam's postal laws. Their cases may be called at the present term of court and the trials will attract considerable attention.

BROWN CARRIED TO SAVANNAH.

To Prevent Attempt at Lynching by Indignant Citizens.

Augusta, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—Frank Brown, a negro, who was arrested last night on a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. Mary Anderson, was sent to Savannah today in charge of Officer Foster Sherlock, it having developed today that the purpose of his attack was probably more serious than at first stated.

Last evening Mrs. Anderson was at home by herself, the only other persons on the place being a colored family living in the yard. She had Frank Brown sawing up some wood for her. She was sitting in her room when she heard the negro rap on the door, and supposing that he had completed his job and was after his pay, she opened the door.

As the door was opend she was dealt a blow over the head that felled her to the floor and the negro rushed past her and into her room. She was not rendered unconscious by the blow and screamed for help. The colored people heard her and ran to see what was the matter, and Brown escaped and returned to the city. He was placed under arrest last night, but not until today did it become reported that the purpose of the negro's assault was of a more heinous character. To prevent any attempt at violence, he was at once removed from the city to Savannah.

HIGH COMMISSIONER ARRIVES.

Prince George, Representing the Powers, Reaches Isle of Crete.

Canea, Island of Crete, December 21.—Prince George of Greece, the high commissioner of the powers, arrived at Suda Bay today, escorted by the British, French, Russian and Italian flagships. He was saluted by the forts and was welcomed by immense crowds of people on landing.

As soon as the prince was ashore a procession was formed and he came here. The route was lined by the international troops. The prince and his party stopped before the church, where a "Te De Deum" was sung. He then proceeded to the government building, where the Cretan flag was hoisted and saluted by the warships.

promising to govern with justice and impartiality, securing liberty to all without distinction.

This evening he drove through the brilliantly illuminated streets and was enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants, many of whom carried torches.

Transport Chester Reaches Havana.

Havana, December 21.—The United States transport Chester, which sailed from Savannah on December 18th, with the Fourth Virginia on board, arrived here yesterday. The Fourth Virginia regiment today marched to Quemados camp.

PROCLAMATION FOR MANILA.

CABINET DECIDES TO SEND ONE TO GENERAL OTIS.

It Is Also Decided To Make a Reduction of 50,000 in the Volunteer Army.

Washington, December 21.—The cabinet today discussed the instructions to be sent to General Otis, at Manila, which will be promulgated there as a proclamation by the president. These instructions are similar in import to those sent to our officers at Santiago upon the occupation of that city by the United States troops.

They assure the Filipinos that the United States assumes military control of the Philippine islands in a spirit of peace and friendship and that all civil rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed will be continued and that it is the purpose of this government to relieve in all possible ways the unjust burdens they have borne and ask for the co-operation of all good citizens in maintaining order to the end that peace and prosperity may be restored.

So far as is practicable all efficient civil officers will be retained in the official positions they now occupy and fair and impartial justice will be administered to all. It has been decided not to give out the text of the instructions to General Otis till about the time of their arrival at Manila, which will be a month hence.

The instructions also make temporary arrangements for coasting trade, such as in the case of Cuba. The cabinet also decided that existing conditions justified a further reduction of the military forces of the United States and the secretary of war was instructed to arrange for the immediate muster out of 50,000 volunteers.

Nothing definite has been decided by the war department as to the regiments which will be included in the 50,000 volunteers to be mustered out.

It is said, however, that they will be distributed as equitably as possible among the several states and in a general way the first regiments mustered in will be the first to go out.

PRICE OF BROOMS INCREASED.

Broom Manufacturers Association Meets and Takes Action.

Chicago, December 21.—Hereafter brooms will cost 2 cents more apiece. Members of the Broom Manufacturers' Association of the United States met here today and by a unanimous vote decided to advance the price of brooms 25 cents a dozen. An increase of 50 cents was strongly urged, but 25 cents was finally agreed upon. There is said to be a serious shortage in broom corn and this was given as the reason for the advance.

According to a statement issued by the association today, the low prices have caused farmers to almost cease growing broom corn and the crop this year is fully 50 per cent short in consequence.

The following officers were elected:

President—William F. Lang, Pittsburg.

Vice President—Clinton R. Lee, Lincoln, Neb.

Secretary and Treasurer—Charles Manzelman, Detroit.

COMING HOME FOR CHRISTMAS.

Georgia Congressmen Leave Washington for Their Homes.

Washington, December 21.—(Special.)—Congressman Tate, who has been ill with grip for several days, is much better and will be able to leave for his home tomorrow. All the Georgia delegation will spend the Christmas holidays at home except Congressmen Adamson and Fleming.

Senator Bacon went down to Macon to be there upon the arrival of the president. Senator Clay left here when it was apparent there would be nothing of importance before the senate today, and the members of the house delegation either left today or will go on the early trains tomorrow. Colonel Livingston expects to reach Atlanta Friday and will probably be there a couple of days.

SUGAR GROWERS TO PROTEST.

Say Free Trade in Sugar Growing Colonies Will Work Injury.

Chicago, December 21.—A conference between officials of the American Sugar Growers' Society and manufacturers of beet sugar machinery and representatives of beet sugar factories now in operation was held in this city today. The question under consideration was the effect of the proposed annexation of sugar-producing territory in the West Indies and in the Philippines upon the development of the American sugar-producing interests.

The sentiment was unanimous that the acquiring of tropical sugar territory would seriously affect the development of the beet sugar industry unless there was some arrangement made which would protect the domestic industry against the operation of free trade in sugar from the new colonies. It was decided to make a formal protest to congress.

WAS ONE CHICKEN TOO MANY.

Generous Thief Leaves a Chicken in Coop on Forsyth Street.

Call Officers Chosewood and Covington were called out on Forsyth street last night at late hour to apprehend a chicken thief who had entered a well-filled coop belonging to Mr. A. L. Meyer, who resides on Forsyth street, at the corner of Garnett.

Upon arriving at the house, the officers were notified that there were or ought to be eleven chickens in the coop, but the owner of the coop thought that in the excitement that followed the finding of the thief the negro had become frightened and had departed.

The officers at once proceeded to the coop, but beyond a few tracks in front of the door could find nothing to indicate that the place had been robbed. On opening the door a startling discovery was made. Perched on the stick were found twelve fat chickens in a row, and how the twelfth chicken got in the coop will remain a matter of mystery in the Meyer family for days to come.

The officers protested that the owner of the coop should be satisfied with the condition of things and explained the phenomenon only by the fact that the thief must have entered the coop with one chicken procured at another place in his hand, and hearing the alarm, left without his chicken.

The owner of the coop declared that he did not want the strange fowl, and offered it, with his compliments, to the officers, but the representatives of the law would have none of the mysterious biped.

Granted a Charter.

Nashville, Tenn., December 21.—(Special.) The secretary of state today granted a charter to the Humboldt, Dyersburg and Tiptonville Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. It is proposed to build a railroad through Gibson, Crocket, Dyer and Lake counties, connecting the towns mentioned in the title, a distance of about one hundred miles.

NECROLOGICAL.

Mrs. Marion Bethune, Talbotton, Ga.

Talbotton, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—Mrs. Marion Bethune, wife of the late General Marion Bethune, died at her residence in Talbotton at a late hour Sunday night. She was seventy-seven years old. Her remains were carried to Columbus

Henry Burrough, Dalton, Ga.

Kingston, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—The death of Mr. Henry Burrough, of this place, occurred at Dalton early this morning, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Chafin. Mr. Burrough was a highly respected citizen of this place and has been sick several months with chronic bronchitis.

Mexican Indians.

Mr. Leopoldo Batres, national curator of antiquities, has made an interesting present to his friend, Dr. Howe, the dentist.

It consists of some articles discovered in one of the tombs of Mitla. The articles in question are a portion of a skull, a glass bead, a little copper bell, just like those which are at this day tied around the necks of kittens, and an upper lift biscuspid tooth with a circular incrustation of pyrites of iron in front, all from the same skeleton.

It is no new fact that some of the aboriginal people of Mexico wore ornaments or incrustations in their teeth. Lic. Alfredo Chavero possessed a front tooth taken from a tomb at Palenque, in the middle of which a green stone is set. Sometimes the incrustations were of gold, and the incrustations of iron pyrites, when they were new and the sulphur in them was fresh, undoubtedly shone like gold.

There is reason to suppose that only the eight front upper teeth were incrusted, at any rate as a rule, for a second bicuspid given by Mr. Bates to Dr. Jose J. Rojo, the young Mexican dentist in Dr. Howe's office, and also taken from the Mitla tomb, is without any such incrustation. On the other hand, a canine, given by Mr. Batres to Dr. Rojo, has the incrustation, and also affords evidence that these ornaments were made during life and not after death. The present condition of the tooth shows that the incrustation had reached the nerve cavity and destroyed the life of the tooth, a process that argues life in the subject, as decay of the teeth does not occur after death, the microbes or organisms which cause decay dying with the individual.

As to the object and significance of these incrustations, they are a matter of conjecture. They may have been affected by all who could afford them, or they may have been a distinctive mark of some rank or caste. What is evident from the specimen possessed by Dr. Rojo is that they must have caused suffering to those who used them, and, therefore, it is to be inferred that the fashion or custom which prescribed them may have had a strong social or religious sanction.

Another custom revealed by the teeth found in these prehistoric tombs is that of notching the teeth so as to form dovetailed indentations. Each contiguous pair of upper front teeth were notched for a certain distance upward and sideways, so as to bear a resemblance to battlements turned upside down. The lower teeth were alternately cut off and left of their natural size, so as to fit in with the notches above. In other words, a lower tooth situated below a cavity above was left of its natural size, and the adjoining tooth was cut off for some distance. Of course the upper and lower teeth thus treated would not meet at once, but it is a fact well known to dentists that if an upper tooth is cut off, the corresponding lower tooth will gradually grow up to it, and vice versa, if a lower tooth is sawed off the corresponding upper tooth will grow down to it. Therefore, in course of time, the notched teeth of these prehistoric Indians fitted into one another exactly, and must have given them a peculiarly firm grip upon anything they got between their teeth.

The fragment of skull which Dr. Howe has, as well as the tooth, is colored red, which must have resulted from their being dipped in mercury. This was naturally a post-mortem operation.

The cavity in the tooth in which the incrustation of iron pyrites is inserted (it is loose now and easily comes out) is perfectly circular and symmetrical. It argues good instruments and skillful workmanship. The instruments used were of tempered copper, the art of producing which has been lost.

The little bell taken from the tomb and which is also one of Dr. Howe's valued possessions, is green, of course, but it is otherwise in perfect preservation, and it tinkles just as audibly as it did when deposited in the tomb, thousands of years ago, by a race of people that has perished.

From The Mexican Herald.

Fury of a Western Blizzard.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To appreciate the severity of the storm that raged in Nebraska from the evening of November 20th to the morning of November 23d one must have been in the position of the stockmen of the state, exposed to all the fury of the blizzard on the open prairie, where the wind had an uninterrupted sweep from the Bad Lands of South Dakota on the north to the gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the Rocky mountain range on the west to the timbered states of the Mississippi valley on the east. For nearly three days and nights the velocity of the wind was that of a first-class tornado—seventy-five miles an hour—and during that whole period the atmosphere was filled with fine particles of snow and ice carried with the force of a rifle ball against all obstructions. The ranchmen found it impossible to withstand the elements, even with their ulsters and furs. But even if they could have done this it would have been dangerous to have gone many yards from their homes to the rescue of the stock, since it would have been impossible to have found their way back, as it was not possible to see ten yards ahead for many hours. During this time the mercury had gone below zero, though the sensible temperature was many degrees colder. This was the condition responsible for the heavy loss of sheep and cattle on the ranges of Nebraska and in the sheep-feeding dens of the state.

Commission men of the eastern markets kept the wires hot for several days trying to ascertain the extent of the loss, but it was a week before the ranchmen could agree as to the loss sustained, and even yet many of them admit that their estimates may have to be changed either way considerably, as some of the cattle bunches wandered 100 miles from their range in their mad race to keep ahead of the storm. One instance as to the manner in which losses were sustained in sheep is given by James Berry, a large sheep owner, whose ranch is situated near Ashland, but a few hundred yards from the percipitious banks of the Platte river. A bunch of about 1,000 sheep were securely penned in a large inclosure. After the storm had prevailed with great fury for several hours this bunch began to smother the weaker animals, all crowding toward the wall, which served as a windbreak. The herders went among them for the purpose of saving the weaker animals, when the whole bunch made a rush for the open, carried away a strong fence and rushed madly off across the prairie. When the river was reached the whole bunch leaped into the stream, piled many feet deep, and every animal perished. This was the worst disaster chronicled during the storm, but there were many instances where similar bunches, running with the storm, perished in streams or met death by rushing over precipices. Even those herds which found temporary shelter in ravines and behind sandhills were little better off, as they crowded together so closely as to smother half of the number. Before the sheep could be rescued that had been shut up in small draws by large drifts many of them perished.

While the snowfall of the three days in the aggregate did not approximate four inches, the furious wind kept the mass constantly in the atmosphere, moving with great force, so that snow appeared to be falling in great clouds the whole three days and nights of the storm. Frequently rushing herds of cattle and sheep would strike these great drifts out on the open prairie and go half way through them by the very force of their momentum, only to then stick there and perish of cold and hunger. This was especially true of sheep, the cattle being sufficiently strong in most cases to go through the largest drifts or kick their way out after a time. The manner in which the snow was piled up on the open prairie in this storm was a surprise to the oldest pioneers in the state. None of them had ever seen anythink like it before. Obstructions no larger than a sandhill a foot high would start a drift, which would assume the proportions of a gigantic mountain within an hour, only to melt away the next hour.

The Lumpkin, Ga., Advertiser: The Constitution was great last Sunday, fifty-two pages in size, with beautiful illustrations of Atlanta, the Gate City, before the civil war, and before the war with Spain. Quite a remarkable change. This issue also contained photograph cuts of the several speakers who took part in the great Peace Jubilee of this week.

FENCING For Poultry, half cost of Netting. Also best Farm Yard, Cemetery Fences, Iron Posts, Gates, etc. I can save you money. Freight paid. Catalogue free
K. L. SHELLABARGER, 26 F. St., Atlanta, Ga.

Please call and examine my stock Clear Havana Cigars for Christmas, at Wholesale Prices.
Chas. O. Tyner.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SPALDING.—The friends of Mrs. M. K. Spalding and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Lewis are requested to attend the funeral services of the former at the residence, 248 Jackson street, at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers and to meet at Mr. C. H. Swift's, 31 S. Pryor street, at 9 o'clock: Mr. D. Woodward, Mr. J. A. Miller, Mr. G. A. Howell, Mr. H. Lewis, Mr. L. B. Nelson and Mr. C. T. Furlow. Interment at Westview.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

12-room house, Whitehall street	$25 00
11-room house, Capitol avenue	35 00
12-room house, Central Place	35 00
9-room house, Whitehall street	37 50
8-room house, Mangum street	15 00
8-room house, Whitehall street	20 00
8-room house, Forrest avenue	35 00
8-room house, Piedmont avenue	20 00
8-room house, Thirteenth street	20 00
7-room house, West Cain street	20 00
7-room house, West Harris street	31 50
7-room house, Little street	12 50
6-room house, East Georgia avenue	20 00
6-room house, Pulliam street	25 00
6-room house, Bass street	18 00
6-room house, Johnson avenue	12 50
6-room house, Ormond street	15 00
6-room house, Glenn street	11 50
6-room house, Garnett street	16 00
5-room house, Gullatt street	13 50
5-room house, Loyd street	13 50

List your houses with us.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO., 8 E. WALL STREET.

290 acres 7 miles east of this city, 170 acres cleared, balance woodland; well watered, 5-room house, 4 tenant houses, barn and stables; good orchard; price $15 per acre, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years; this is a bargain.

400 acres 4 miles of Warm Springs, Ga.; 100 acres of bottom in cultivation, 100 acres of upland in cultivation, 100 acres in pasture, balance in woodland; 8-room dwelling, one 4-room house and 4 good 3-room houses; price $3,000. See T. H. Sappington, 8 E. Wall.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

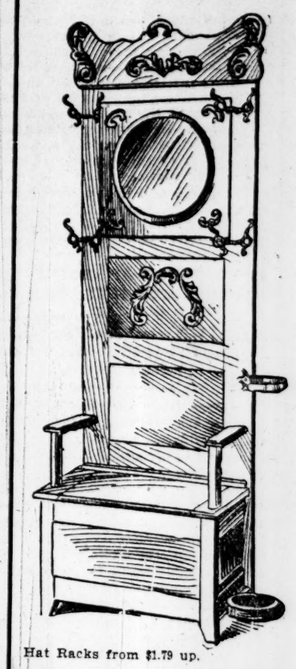
OVER 5,000 BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL

Christmas Presents

AT CUT PRICES.

Sideboards, from $11.00 up.

Ladies' mahogany finish desks from $3.90 up.



Hat Racks from $1.79 up.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday we will cut the price of every article on three immense floors.

Nothing like it ever shown in Atlanta.

50,000 Dollars' Worth

Of Ladies' Desks, Combination Cases, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, Book Cases, Turkish Couches and Chairs, White and Brass Furniture, Cabinets, Fancy Chairs and Tables of every description, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bedroom, Parlor and Dining Room Suits, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Draperies, with hundreds of useful novelties.

Odd Dressers, $9.90 up.

If you are in search of Holiday presents, it will interest you to go through our floors, which are filled with the best this country produces.

1,000 Fancy Rockers and Chairs. 200 Ladies' Desk, Chiffoniers and Book Cases. 500 Fancy Tables.

These goods have been cut in prices within the reach of all.

Open till 10 o'clock every night.

This splendid Oak Table, only 59c.

P. H. SNOOK & AUSTIN FURNITURE CO.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 100 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.
Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

LOST.

LOST—One male Scotch-Collie dog, six months old; light brown, long hair, tail white tip, named "Don;" return No. 17 E. Georgia avenue, and get reward.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

NICE 5-room house; water and gas; corner Cain and Hilliard; $16.00. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall st.
12-22 thurs fri sun

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

110 ACRES LAND, 10 miles from Atlanta, on a good public road, near W. and A. R. R.; 15 acres fine bottom land, good 7-room, plastered house; barn and other outbuildings; only $1,500; $500 cash, balance $200 year; this is simply a big bargain and only has to be seen to be appreciated. T. H. Sappington, No. 8 E. Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS of Equitable Loan and Security Co. stock will get some information by sending their number of shares and dates to "Tammany," care Constitution.
12—20—tues-thur-sun

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FARM WAGONS, buggies, surreys, phaetons and harness, cheap, at D. Morgan's, 20 W. Mitchell st. 12—20—tues-thur

FINE LAPROBES, boys' and girls' riding saddles, whips, etc., the right kind Christmas presents. D. Morgan's, 20 W. Mitchell street. 12—20—tues-thur

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
7-10 sun tues thur

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE LOT horse oil covers and blankets cheap at D. Morgan's, 20 W. Mitchell st. 12—20—tues-thur

IF RATS AND MICE annoy you write S. S. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., for sure exterminator. 12-21-6t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS to handle our high-grade perfumes; our plan wins large profits; terms reasonable. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Learn a profession in ten days that will net you $25 a day the rest of your life; ladies or gentlemen. Address Professor S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo.
12-4-sun thur

WANTED—Experienced traveling and local agents to sell, on monthly installment plan, stock in a well established, sound financial institution. Address, with references, S. D. H., care Constitution.
12-20 3t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequlled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

THE contract between A. D. Legg and J. B. Legg, constituting the firm of A. D. Legg & Co., has this day been terminated by mutual consent. A. S. Legg, J. B. Legg, Atlanta, Ga., December 1, 1898.
12-22-3t

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956. 2 calls

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO gentlemen can obtain desirable board in Peachtree street home; delightful rooms; rates reasonable. Address "Comfort," care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED—Comfortable rooms and good table board for several young men at $4 per week, 134 Ivy street.

CONVENIENT, choice location; single rooms, suites; heated; baths; comfortably furnished; new; excellent table and accommodations; reasonable. 400 Peachtree.
12-21 5t

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street; transient and permanent board at popular prices; steam heated. 12-21—1m

PERSONAL.

LADIES—My monthly regulator is harmless and cannot fail; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 12-22-1m

HOW doctors, dentists, pharmacists, undergraduates, skillful, can soon graduate. Box 196, Chicago. 11-23 1m

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Representatives to sell new edition Teachers' Bible for the holidays, 600 illustrations, new helps, maps, etc., sell on sight; big commissions; prospectus, 50c; 30 days' credit. Address immediately Dept. Q, American Bible House, 58 Fifth avenue, New York. 12-18-3t-eod

CIGARS—An experienced salesman on commission, to sell straight goods; no prizes given away; merit only wins; established 40 years. Those selling plug tobacco, liquors or drugs preferred. C. F. Meryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. 12-22-5t

RESPONSIBLE firm wants office manager at Atlanta; salary $1,500 year; $500 cash and best references required; commercial reference furnished. Address postoffice box 612, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Three traveling men at once; salary $100; particulars, 2c. E. L. Simmons, Mgr., Winchester, Tenn. 12-22-thur sun

SALESMEN on cigars; $125 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position. Imperial Cigar Co., Dept. "A," New York City. 12-18 sun tues thur

$15 TO $30 A week and expenses paid to sell cigars; experience unnecessary; extra inducements. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. 12-16 su tu th

GOVERNMENT positions; don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.
12-18-20 22 24

WANTED—The Dwight Mfg. Co., at Alabama City, Ala., are doing large amount brick work, new mill buildings, warehouses, library buildings, etc.; work will be in progress for next six or eight months; can use twenty-five or thirty more good white brick masons; can also use laborers. Apply at once if you want good, long job. R. A. Mitchell, agent. 12-21-7t

WANTED—MEN to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required; we have opened new field for graduates; positively guarantee positions at $15 weekly; also donate complete outfit of tools; commission from start. Write today while offer is good. Moler Barber College, Cincinnati.

WANTED HELP—Female.

LADIES TO EMBROIDER—Good paying, easy work sent to your home. Addressed envelope for sample and materials. Empire Embroidery Works, 23 Duane St., New York. 12 18 20 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Situations by two reliable young men, clerkship preferred; best of references. Address F. L. S., care Constitution. 12-22-3t

WANTED—Position as typewriter, collector or bookkeeper; 80 words per minute on Yost or Smith Premier; 10 to 40 on nine others; ten years' office experience; young man, single. Address Box 56, Eastman, Ga.

PIANO TUNING.

PIANO TUNING—Best work, best shop, lowest prices; give me your work; satisfaction guaranteed. Charles H. Smith, 137 Spring street. 12-18-7t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—To rent furnished hotel; must be in good town. Address H. R. Buxton, Asheville, N. C.

FOR SALE—Well paying drug business in a good, progressive town of 1,000 people. Stock invoices about $1,200. Only drug store in town. Good reason for selling. W. E. Saunders, M.D., Arlington, Ga.
12-20 tu thur sun

WANTED—A man with capital who is not afraid to invest on a good paying article now on the market. Address lock box 67, Greenville, Ala. 12-21-3t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Pure port and dry wine in bottles; quarts, 50 cents. Address L. Farago, Tallapoosa, Ga.

GOAT HARNESS, boys' and girls' saddles for Christmas, cheap, at D. Morgan's, 20 W. Mitchell st. 12—20—tues-thur

MONEY TO LOAN.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

MONEY TO LEND, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty., 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

$20,000 in sums to suit on Atlanta property at low rate. No commission. Borrowers apply direct. W. P. Pattillo.

Merry Christmas

to all and to all A Good Time

Something most acceptable
Something most gracious

as a

Christmas Gift

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The favorite of all first-class Clubs, Cafes, Hotels

OLD by 10 years' standing

PURE by natural process

MELLOW by reason of age and proper storage

LOOKS LIKE TWO LINES TO BARRACKS

Consolidated Said To Again Be Contemplating Extension to Fort.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN FIGHT

President Woodruff Refuses To Affirm or Deny the Report.

SPALDING MAKES WARM STATEMENT

Says He Has Heard Consolidated Has Announced It Will Get Franchise from the New Council.

From significant developments in the last few days, it seems as if the Consolidated Street Railway Company still intends to construct its proposed line to Fort McPherson. It is said that Mr. Anthony Murphy, representing the Consolidated, has been making efforts to secure rights of way along the route beyond the city limits, and that the company intends to build the new line in the near future.

Some months ago the Consolidated started to build a line to the barracks, but the county commissioners refused to allow the chert road to be torn up. It is said that it is now the intention of the company to use the chert to the city limits and lay its tracks beside the chert road from the limits to the barracks.

This is only another chapter in the bitter fight being waged between the Consolidated and the Atlanta Railway companies. The main line of the latter company runs to Fort McPherson, and in case the Consolidated line is established there, severe competition will result. President Woodruff, when seen yesterday morning, neither affirmed or denied the report.

Attorney Jack Spalding, for the Atlanta Railway company, said of the report:

Yes, I hear that the Consolidated intends to erect its line to the barracks. If I remember correctly, it seems to me they have been working on this line for eight or ten years. The plan, as I get it, is to use the chert road inside the city and to run beside the chert from the city limits.

I understand, furthermore, that the Consolidated has made the announcement that it will get all the franchises it wants without conditions when the new council goes in next year. It may be that we are mistaken concerning the results of the recent elections, and that the Consolidated elected their men to council and on the county board, after all. The impression prevailed at one time, however, that the Consolidated was knocked out altogether, and that the people were to have an inning.

I do not believe that any council will grant the Consolidated franchises on more favorable terms than they did us. Moreover, I do not see how in decency they can expect council to grant them any franchises while they are defying council's authority and using every effort to strangle our line and prevent its building its addition.

President Woodruff was asked for a statement yesterday concerning the response of the Traction line, which alleges the organization of the Consolidated is illegal.

"I have no statement whatever to make," said he. "I prefer not to try my case through the newspapers, as do Jack Spalding and Martin Amorous."

E. P. CHAMBERLIN VERY ILL.

Well-Known Merchant Confined to His Room, but Was Some Better Yesterday.

Captain E. P. Chamberlin is quite ill at his home, 143 Whitehall street.

His condition was very serious Tuesday, but he improved Tuesday night, and was some better yesterday.

Captain Chamberlin is the senior member of the firm of Chamberlin-Johnson-duBose Company, and one of the most prominent men in Atlanta.

When you are nervous and sleepless, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes the nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep.

HOUSE BREAKERS LOCATED

Ed Rivers, Youngest of the Gang, Arrested Yesterday.

VACANT HOUSES WERE LOOTED

Citizens on Washington and Crew Streets Have Been Disturbed for Past Two Weeks.

The police have arrested one of the gang of housebreakers who have been infesting the neighborhood around Washington and Crew streets, and the arresting officer, Patrolman Bankston, has information that will lead to the location of the others in the next few hours.

The member of the gang under arrest is Ed Rivers, a negro boy thirteen years old, who was taken in the act of breaking in a house on Crew street yesterday afternoon.

The negro admitted his guilt at once and gave the officers the names of two other boys who he says were implicated in the various larcenies.

For the past three weeks the citizens along Crew street and the property owners in that neighborhood have been disturbed by a series of house breakings that have occurred with almost nightly regularity. A number of vacant houses have been entered and all the lead piping, together with the gas fixtures, taken out and sold to some of the junk shops of the city. The matter has been reported at the police barracks time and again, and Patrolman Seals was instructed to keep a sharp lookout for the offenders.

The officer has about located the other two members of the gang and expects to bring them in today or tomorrow.

Not a vacant house of any value on Washington, Pulliam or Crew streets has been left unmolested by the gang and as soon as the occupants leave the house is broken into and all valuables taken out. The lead piping and gas fixtures can be sold at a good price at some of the junk shops, and the gang has evidently been thriving from the number of houses that have fallen into their hands in the last three weeks

Ed Rivers is being held at the police barracks on the charge of larceny and it is probable that he will fare hard when his case comes up for trial. In the meantime the officers will make every effort to catch the other members of the gang.

LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

From The Dahlonega, Ga., Nugget.

"Turkey" Bill Postell, whose wife died about five weeks ago, has already become tired of living alone and is making an effort to get him another companion. He has written a letter to The Atlanta Constitution this week for the purpose of ascertaining what an ad. "Wants a Wife," will cost him, thinking that it will be the quickest way to get one.

The temperance meeting at the Methodist church last Sunday night was largely attended. Only the night previous a certain party while intoxicated stood near the church and emptied his pistol. He was also there looking as sober as a judge (not one of those judges that were tried for being drunk by a recent legislature). If the mayor could get sufficient proof against all those that participated in such conduct and fine them heavy and then bind them over to the superior court it would have a tendency to "cool their fever."

Adolphus Picklesimon, one of Union county's most industrious and progressive farmers, was in Dahlonega the other day with a load of produce to sell. He is about forty-five or fifty years of age and never wore an article of store clothing in his life. All his clothes are made at home. He even tans the leather and makes his own shoes, purchasing no wearing apparel unless it is a hat. He even manufactures his own guns. His daughters handle the old-fashion loom and wheel instead of a piano or an organ, and the boys use the plow handles and hoes in place of a foot ball or bat. All of which is the cause of the prosperity the whole family are now enjoying. If others would follow the example there would be many more just such happy households in the land.

You may know that it has been cold up here, for while Assistant Postmaster Price was standing in front of the fire the other day with his big-legged pants on, talking to a gentleman who appeared at the window, he had the whole rear part of them burnt from the bottom of the legs on up to the bosom of the favorite garment, and would have been in "yonders world" now had there been any explosive material about him. It is useless to say that he was reminded of the cold north wind behind as he trudged along looking to those who were approaching him like he hda on a full suit of ladies' bloomers as he was going home.

WRONGED HUSBAND FORGIVES HIS WIFE

The Story of Edward Summers's Strong Love.

HIS PRETTY WIFE LEFT HIM

He Came from New York To Take Her Home with Him.

SHE TRIED TO END HER LIFE BEFORE HIM

Summers Forgave His Wife and They Left Saturday Night for Their Home in New York City.

This is the story of a wayward wife's broken vow; of a husband's love.

It is the story of a woman's folly, of her remose and repentance; of a strong man's undying love, that brought him from a distant state to clasp again in his arms his wife, the woman who had wronged him.

Four years ago Edward Summers, then a young clerk in a New York store, battling with the world for an honest living, married a pretty, light-haired, blue-eyed girl of sixteen years.

He loved his bride and in the evening by the fireside she used to take his head upon her lap and with gentle touches, made tenderer by her love, smooth away the wrinkles from his forehead, and the softness of her deep blue eyes and the dimples which played around her mouth as she talked to him of their life were dearer to him than life itself.

Edward Summers and his wife lived happily.

She was a frugal, thrifty wife and so aided him in caring for his small savings that steadily the bank account grew. Fortune smiled on the couple and soon Summers owned a half interest in the small store in which he had been employed and a home of his own.

Then the baby came and Edward Summers thought his happiness was complete. His wife was dearer than ever to him then and he strived to make each day happied for her than the last. So they lived a happy life, this thrifty, tender wife and strong, loving husband, and each grew fonder in their love as each day passed.

Last spring Edward Summers's wife began to fall in health. Physicians declared that she would never recover unless given a change of climate. The husband could not leave his business and so it was arranged to have the wife come south, while the husband and the baby staid at home.

At the home of a friend in Chattanooga she lived until three weeks ago. During the intervals she corresponded regularly with her husband and her letters, like his, contained little else besides declarations of the love they bore each other. Then came a time when he failed to receive the expected letter from his wife. After a short period of waiting for an answer to his letters one was returned by the Chattanooga friend, who herself wrote that Mrs. Summers had come to Atlanta.

Unable to understand his wife's strange conduct, Summers a few days later boarded a train for Chattanooga, and, arriving there, found the departure of his wife enveloped in mystery. She had gone—that was all the friend knew. Why, no one could explain. She had stated she was coming to Atlanta to do her Christmas shopping and would return within a few days. Nothing had since been heard from her.

Last Thursday a tall, handsome man with an eager look in his eyes stepped off the train in Atlanta. It was Edward Summers looking for his wife. That day he visited every hotel in the city, but in vain. He allowed himself to be carried along by the excited Jubilee visitors and they thought he was one of them. He scarcely knew the Jubilee was in progress. There was one aim, one object in his visit to Atlanta—to find his wife and wring from her the reason for her strange actions. He began to realize what had happened.

Friday he continued his search and Saturday he found her—found her in the place that he had hoped he would not find her. Luck was on his side again. She did not know that he had discovered her whereabouts. Saturday night, shortly after 8 o'clock, Edward Summers walked into the office of Captain Jennings at the police barracks and told his story. He said his wife was then at the house of Willie Burton on Collins street and he wanted her.

Captain Jennings turned the case over to Tom Grant and Sam Shepard, both of the Decatur street beat, and the two officers, accompanied by Summers, went to the home of the Burton woman. When they reached the room of his wife Summers asked that he be allowed to enter alone and the officers consented, after receiving his promise that he would do no harm to the woman.

He opened the door and stepped in. For a full moment the man and woman regarded each other, and then he said only one word, her name—"Annie."

She read in the lines about his face what she had done; what he had suffered. She threw herself at his feet and begged him to kill her, begged him to strike the woman whom he had vowed at the altar to honor. The man did not strike, but neither did he stoop to lift his wife from the floor. Slowly she rose to her feet, and walking to the window fumbled a moment in the folds of her dress.

Summers knew what to expect and before she could swallow the contents of the vial of morphine had her in his arms. She fought him like a tigress.

"Let me go," she screamed, "let me go. Ed, please let me go."

The officers thought the husband had become enraged and opened the door. Summers called for help and the three men succeeded in taking the vial away from the woman.

Then the officers withdrew and in ten minutes the man told them his wife had consented to return to their home in New York. Summers shook hands with the officers an hour later before driving off with his wife and told the officers that he would take the train at 11:50 o'clock Saturday night for Washington, and would go direct to New York city.

She Is Suing the Lessees.

Vicksburg, Miss., December 21.—Vollor & Mounger, attorneys, have filed a bill in the circuit court on behalf of Ella Brown, colored, asking damages for personal injuries received while in the service of T. R. Foster and J. J. Mulligan, lessees of the county convicts. The complainant alleges that the Brown woman was terribly beaten by one of the guards having charge of the convicts at work on the county farm. The woman claims that she was whipped because she was sick and unable to work. Her body was terribly lacerated and she lay sick at the point of death for five weeks at the state hospital. The complainant was convicted of a minor misdemeanor and sent to the farm for six weeks.

Thomasville, Ga., December 21.—(Special.) Captain C. P. Hansell, of this city, was married today to Miss Lelia Davidson, of Chester, S. C., at the home of the bride.

REEVES' CHARMER GOES FREE

Woman Who Lured Conductor Reeves Into Her House Makes Plea.

SHE REFUNDS ALL VALUABLES

Officers Are on Track of the Man Who Was Responsible for the Robbery.

Amanda Thomas, the woman living at the corner of Decatur and Pratt streets, who robbed Conductor Reeves of $40 Tuesday evening, was brought before Judge Foute's court yesterday afternoon on the charge of larceny from the person.

The woman strenuously denied having buncoed the man who came to assist her, and on the plea that she was in a critical condition and was only too willing to refund all the money she had taken, the prosecutor withdrew and Judge Foute dismissed the case.

The daring of the scheme to rob Reeves has seldom been equaled in the city, and the officers who made the arrest are satisfied that the crime was instigated by a man who was known to associate with the woman, and who they have good reason to believe was in the room at the time Reeves was lured there.

If the man—and the officers have his name—is located he will not escape as easily as did the woman, but will be held both on the charge of larceny and assault.

Conductor Reeves states that he feels no ill effects from the thrilling experience he had Tuesday evening, and on account of the woman's critical condition blames her less than the man whom he thinks committed the assault.

The house on the corner of Decatur and Pratt street has been for the past month a source of great annoyance to the officers, and the incident of yesterday will cause the resort to be watched more closely than ever.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Lilliputians scored a great hit in their new spectacular production, "The Golden Horseshoe," at the Grand last night. The audience was not large, but a more enthusiastic crowd has seldom been assembled in the Grand. The enthusiasm reached its height during the musical festival ballet, with Mr. Adolph Zink's impersonation of Sousa. This act was encored no less than ten times, and the little Lilliputian band was almost played out before the enthusiastic audience had seen enough of it. In fact, all of the ballets were encored a number of times, and the audience was delighted with the performance. There is something fascinating about the little, queer, self-like people that makes them as attractive to the grown people as they are wonderful to the children. Some really beautiful scenery is carried with the production, and the electrical and stage effects are excellent. The ballets are large and well costumed, but the girls could improve matters greatly by affecting a little more animation. They would make a first-rate ballet if they all did not seem to be affected with "that tired feeling." The girls are all right so far as figures go, but the stage manager should get behind them and make them ginger up a bit. Ballet girls should look bright and happy, whether they are or not, but the girls on the stage last night all looked as if they were going to a funeral rather than displaying their gracefulness in pink tights. But these little defects will not be noticed by the children, and every child in Atlanta who can should see the Lilliputians. The performance is given this year in English, and even if the children cannot understand, there is much in the performance to delight all of them.

The houses continue to grow at the Columbia, and the Peters Comedy Company has caught on splendidly. Two large audiences witnessed the performances yesterday. "A Marriage Broker" was the bill last night. It is one long laugh from curtain to curtain. The specialties are all new and up to date. James Drolin in negro melodies and eccentric dancing was good. The Misses Whyte were heard in some pleasing duets. Nettie Peters scored another hit in a race song. George Simmons was heard in popular ballads. He has a very sweet voice, and his songs were well received. The choruses and medleys were well received. Phil Peters's work bears the stamp of originality, which accounts in some measure for his great popularity. There is only one Phil Peters.

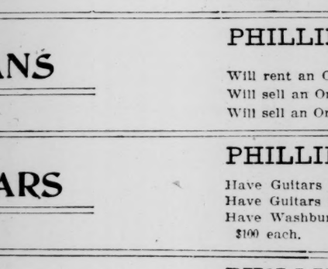
Tonight the Peters company will be seen in "A Miserable Marriage," a comedy of complications, which promises to be very funny. There will be a matinee Saturday afternoon.

Marie Wainwright will appear at the Grand Monday, matinee and night, in the new English play, "Shall We Forgive Her." The piece was produced at the Adelphi theater, London, two years ago with Julia Neilson and Fred Terry in the cast. It created a favorable impression there, and was bought by Manager Jacob Litt, who produced it at the Fourteenth street theater, New York, where it repeated its London success. Miss Wainwright is known from one end of the country to the other as an exceptionally versatile woman. She has appeared in a wide range of characters, from comedy to tragedy, and has always acquitted herself well. She has many friends among the cultured play-goers of this city, who will be very glad to see her in an emotional role. It is quite certain that she will add strength and dignity to the performance of "Shall We Forgive Her?" which, by the way, is said to be a much more interesting and creditable drama than perhaps the title would indicate.

Tuesday night Miss Wainwright will present her version of "East Lynne."

The Woodward-Warren company will be the Christmas attraction at the Columbia. The engagement is for one week, commencing Monday night, December 26th.

The management of the Columbia is to be congratulated on securing Guy Woodward for a holiday week, as he is sure to do an excellent business. Ladies will be admitted free, as usual, on Monday night.



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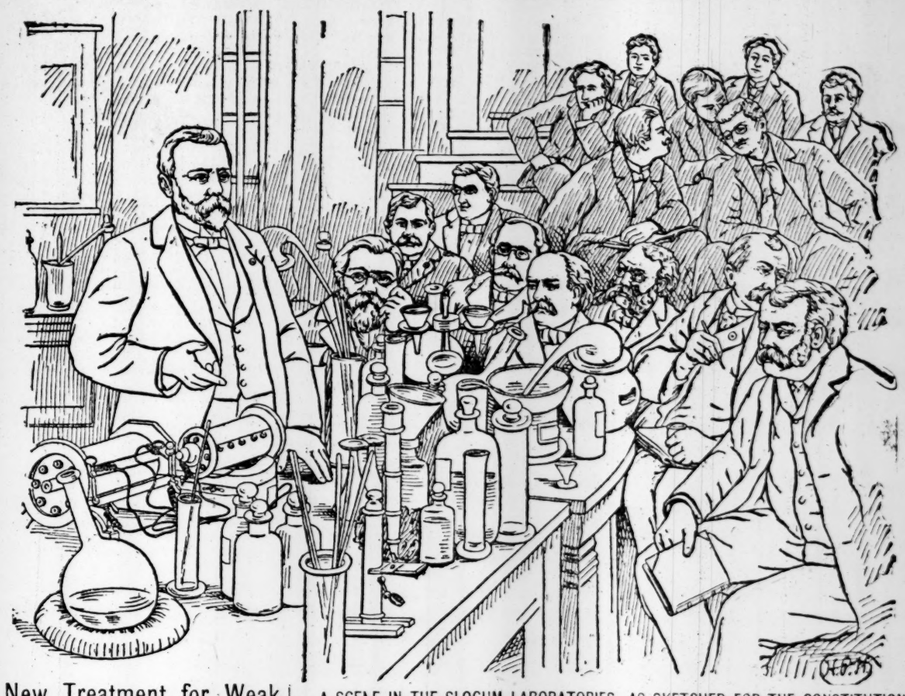

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FRATERNITY MEN TO BANQUET

The Chi Phis of Georgia Will Give a Dinner January 2d.

PROMINENT MEN WILL ATTEND

Some of Most Prominent Men of Georgia Will Respond to Toasts on This Occasion.

The dinner to be given by the alumni Chi Phis in Georgia on the evening of January 2d gives promise of bringing together more distinguished fraternity men in the state than ever gathered before at a banquet in Atlanta. The dinner will be an event in the Greek letter world and will be attended by active members of the well known fraternity from nearly all of the chapters in the country.

The banquet will be served at the Aragon and an extensive menu has been prepared by the managers of the hostelry for the occasion.

Among the prominent Chi Phis in Georgia who have been invited to be present and respond to toasts are Judge Emory Speer, Hon. Hal T. Lewis, Professor H. C. White, of the state university; Professor David Barrow, of the state university; Hon. Emick Wormick, Hon. Peter Meldrim, Hon. Samuel Adams, of Savannah, and others.

Quite a number of the most prominent young lawyers of Atlanta as well as business men are alumni of the University of Georgia and members of the Chi Phi fraternity, having connected themselves with the Greek letter society at that institution.

Arrangements are being made to have over 150 covers at the banquet and an executive committee has been appointed to carry the banquet to completion.

A large number of tickets have been sold among the alumni in the city and the committee entertains the belief that all plates will be sold in the course of the next few days.

The occasion will be one to appeal strongly to college men who are members of the Chi Phi, and a rare evening will be spent by those who attend the dinner. College recollections and reminiscences will be indulged in and the toasts that have been arranged will relate wholly to college and fraternity life.

The dining hall of the Aragon will be decorated with the colors of the Chi Phi—scarlet and blue. One of the most unique features of the dinner and one that is made possible by the character of the fraternity will be the presence of men of all ages, those who graduated years ago and have since achieved distinction in various walks of life, as well as the active representatives of the fraternity in college at present.

The coming banquet, while representing, as it will, one class of college men in the south, will attract considerable interest from the public at large.

LILLY GOAT KNOCKS OUT BRUIN.

Lively Fight in Widow Schaeffer's Yard.

Milford, Pa., December 10.—The most exciting bear fight of the season in Pike county took place on Wednesday in Westfall township. Bruin was knocked out by a goat as he was about to annihilate a dog, and the contest ended with an aged woman's splitting open the bear's head with an ax. Mrs. Schaeffer, a widow, who lives on the mountain road two miles back of Mill Rift, is the owner of a cow, a large mastiff and a goat. While taking down some clothes from the line in the garden in the rear of her house on Wednesday she was astonished to see a black bear come ambling over the garden wall toward her. She was frightened and ran screaming into the house. The mastiff, hearing the cries of his mistress, ran to the rescue. The bear immediately started for the dog to chew him up and the mastiff pitched into Bruin. The bear rose on his haunches for a second attack, when Mrs. Schaeffer's billy goat came upon the scene and, taking in the situation, made a rush for the beast, landing square on his back and knocking him over. The bear clung to the dog, and would have worsted him in the encounter had not the goat made another attack, this time butting the bear in the ribs with such force as to cause him to release his hold of the mastiff. The latter seized his antagonist by the throat, and bear, dog and goat were getting badly mixed up, when Mrs. Schaeffer appeared, armed with an ax, and with a well-delivered blow split the bear's head open. She will have the skin dressed as a trophy. The bear weighed 197 pounds.

A bear visited the sheepfold of Emory Gilpin at Laana, Newfoundland township, on Tuesday night, killing one of the farmer's best sheep and making a meal off the carcass. Gilpin and some of his neighbors started in pursuit of the marauder, tracking him across the old North and South turnpike into the West woods. The bear made a big circle through the laurel swamps and came back to Sampson swamp to rest over night. The crowd of men and boys in the chase caught sight of the beast several times and fired a number of shots without any apparent effect. The chase is still being kept up. All the crossings at the public roads are guarded. The bear, nevertheless, manages to cross the country in every direction, missing all the bullets and buckshot aimed at him. A number of sheep have been killed, it is believed, by the same bear.

Ira Arnst, who resides at the Notch, not far from the entrance to the Blooming Grove park, on Tuesday scared a bear up a tree, causing the animal to disappear in the hollow trunk. He ran to his nearest neighbor, Hiram Rake, and the two returned to the spot with an ax and proceeded to cut the tree down, when the animal came out of the hole and ran down to the ground. Arnst shot the animal through the brain.

The largest bear killed in Pike county this season was shot by Tunis Smith. It weighed over three hundred pounds.

Assignment at Camak.

Norwood, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—A. J. Mays, Camak, Ga., made an assignment last night, naming Colonel W. M. Hawes, of Warrenton, as assignee. Liabilities, $2,500; assets, $5,000.

NEWSPAPERS IN RUSSIA.

History of the Press Under the Rule of the Czars.

From The New York Times.

There has never existed a political press in the real acceptation of the term in Russia. According to immemorial tradition, the government of the czar only allows the publication of news which is in every respect agreeable to its views and opinions. In certain special cases of great importance, when it is thought necessary to either excite or to calm public opinion, the Russian government is a trifle more lenient. Thus, for instance, in 1812, during the wars against Napoleon I, two newspapers suddenly became the recognized organs of the Russian chauvinist party, the Russian Invalid, organ of the ministry of war, and The Syn Otetchesve.

The first Russian newspaper dates from the reign of the Czar Alexis (1645-1676). It was known under the name of Current News, and was only destined for the immediate entourage of the emperor. The real founder of the Russian press was Peter the Great, who first started The St. Petersburg Gazette, the official organ of the Academy of Sciences, a complete collection of which exists since 1714. After the first impetus a number of other periodicals were started successively. Among these the best known were The Monthly Writings, in 1755; The Aurora, in 1778, and The Moscow Journal, in 1781. These publications were, however, almost entirely literary in their character and never ventured upon the dangerous ground of politics, unless by order of the government. During the reign of Alexander I The Bee was first published. This sheet was by far the most important and influential organ of Russian public opinion during the first quarter of the present century. Among its most famous contributors were De Gretch and Boulgarine, Pouchkine and Lermontof.

The censorship, in every form, had always existed in Russia, but it was never more powerfully organized than under the reign of Nicholas I. Every newspaper, every pamphlet, every Russian or foreign book, whether ancient or modern, was first subjected to the censorship. There was even an "upper committee of censors," specially charged with the supervision of the corps of censors. Later on, during the latter part of Czar Nicholas I's reign, special censorships were established. Not only were there ecclesiastical censors, military censors, but every government department was invested with the power of controlling every newspaper or other printed article published which in any way dealt with the department in question.

The many difficulties which Russian authors met in publishing their works resulted in the novel plan of collective publication in periodicals known as "almanacks." It was in these almanacks that first appeared the works of the great national historians, Karamjine, Pouschkine, Lermontof, Polejaef, Rylcef, Pogodine and others. These publications had such a success that they resulted in the starting of several monthly magazines. It was then that appeared "The Muscovites," "The Patriotic Annals," to which Dostoievski and Herzen contributed. The various impediments placed in the way of the Russian press were of a kind to make these monthly publications prosper rather than the daily newspapers.

On the accession of Alexander II all the special jurisdiction mentioned above was abolished. An imperial ukase suppressed every "exceptional" law against the press, exception being made only for offenses against religion. Ordinary censorship, such as exists in other countries, was established instead. It was at this time that Katkof and his friend, Professor Leontief, founded at Moscow, the Russian Messenger, a large monthly review. The tragic end of Alexander II's reign (1881) put a sudden stop to the realtive liberalism which had existed in the matter of the press. The Poles, the Order, the Moscow Telegraph and other organs of the liberal party were suppressed. The remaining organs of the press became the mere echoes of the autocratic regime inaugurated by Alexander III.

Until the time of Katkof's death in 1888, the Moscow Gazette continued to be the most influential daily organ in the empire. The principal existing daily papers in the empire at present are the Novoie Vremia (the New Times), a newspaper having no political opinion, but widely read on account of its able editorial articles and its well-organized system of reporting, unique in Russia, The Novosti, a liberal sheet; the the Sviet, an ardent Slavophile organ; the Journal de St. Petersburg, published in French, a venerable organ of he minister of foreign affairs, and finally the Nedielia, a democratic organ, widely read among university students.

There is a considerable number of monthly magazines published in Russia. Chief among these are the European Messenger, a liberal and progressive organ; the Rousskil Vrestnik (Russian Messenger), founded by Katkof, and the Russian Review, a newcomer in the field, having among its contributors Paul Bourget, Melchoir de Vogue, Paul Leroy-Beaullu and other noted French litterateurs.

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ATLANTA, GA., December 22, 1898.

More Tariff Talk.

The Washington Post, we fear, is about to drag some of its esteemed contemporaries into a tariff discussion and then leave them to kick, and bite, and scuffle as best they may. What The Post enjoys is an old-fashioned knock-down-and-drag-out fight, and it is laying the basis for one as carefully as a conscientious architect prepares the foundations of a public building.

It seems that Senator Gorman's name has been mentioned as a possible democratic candidate. At any rate, Senator Faulkner, who was at one time a carefully groomed cuckoo, has said that his first choice for a candidate is "the ablest leader the democratic party can boast of today," this leader being "now a member of the United States senate." This statement causes The Nashville American to suggest that Senator Gorman is doubtless the man referred to, though "he is not in accord with the general democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only."

Thereupon The Post, taking this statement as its cue, goes on to recount the history of tariff reform since 1892. This history is interesting enough, but it is to be feared that the tactics of our Washington contemporary will stir up the nest of wild doctrinaires who have got it in their heads that "only" and "oniest" are the sum and substance of tariff reform. We saw what these doctrinaires did in 1893-4, when they were charged by the democratic platform to impose a tariff for revenue only. They had complete control of the matter in the house, and when the measure was completed, the announcement was made by the chairman of the ways and means committee that, instead of providing a revenue for the support of the government, it would create a deficit of $40,000,000 a year!

Consequently, when the party had occasion to speak again, as it did in 1896, it left the "only" doctrinaires to bite their thumbs. It declared for such a measure of tariff reform as would produce a revenue. But all this belongs to the past. Recent events have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that a protective tariff is inoperative so far as raising prices and wages is concerned. The leading protectionists are admitting this on every hand. They are surrendering their whole principle and the theories on which it is based.

Therefore, it is hardly possible for the tariff to cut much of a figure hereafter. It will be talked about, of course. There are numerous high protectionists who do not know what else to talk about, and the "only" reformers must have their say, too, for it is about all they have to say. But it is inconceivable, after our recent experiences, and after the admissions of leading protectionists which we have heretofore chronicled, that the intelligent workingmen of this country can be induced to vote for protection on the ground that it will raise their wages.

In the east, where this idea has been preached to the unfortunate workingmen with persistence almost ferocious, the wages of laborers have steadily fallen under the Dingley law until now they are so much lower than the pauper wages of Europe that our manufacturers are able to sell their products right under the noses of their European competitors. To this fact is due the enormous expansion of our export trade the present year.

We do not say that the Dingley law has been the cause of the reduction of wages; far from it. What we do say is that if a protective tariff could raise wages, that event would have followed the operations of the Dingley law. Under all the circumstances, therefore, we do not see what profit there can be in a renewal of the tariff discussion except as a diversion for those who do not know what else to talk about.

The Post reminds The Nashville American that the tax-exemption policy adopted by a number of southern democratic states for the purpose of building up manufacturing is an extreme plan of protection. This is true enough; but The American may very aptly retort that the plan, instead of adding to the tax burdens of the people in any shape or form, actually tends to lighten them in the long run. The exemption plan costs the taxpayers nothing to begin with, whereas the extreme protection plan of the republicans, when it can be made really operative, gouges the people every time they go into a store. A tariff tax, in the nature of things, can only be operative when prices here are higher than they are abroad; but when this is the case, the people are prosperous enough to pay the tax without much grumbling.

The theory that has been exploded is that tariff taxes raise prices and wages. Protectionists have been compelled to abandon it, and this means that they will be compelled to abandon the whole body of their doctrine, except this, that the tax is a good thing for manufacturers if they can put it in their pockets.

The Sister of the Maine.

The news dispatches convey the tidings of the sailing of the battleship Texas from Newport News on Wednesday morning for Havana.

The Texas is the sister ship of the Maine. They were both built on the same general lines, but alterations were made in the construction of the Texas. They were both stanch, swift, indefatigable marine bulldogs, and it was predicted that when they bore down upon an enemy his chances for life were not worth speculating on. Ever since that eventful night when the twin bearing the name of the northern state was blown to destruction in Havana harbor, the Lone Star battleship and its crew yearned for an opportunity for vengeance. The fickle fortunes of war brought it into their path, and the Texas was one of the ships in at the death of Cervera's fleet.

And now the order has been issued and obeyed, sending the Texas into the very harbor where its dauntless sister met the shock of an assassin's torpedo. And what is more, the Texas will ride in the harbor of the Cuban capital under the same officer that commanded the Maine—Captain Sigsbee. What a versatile train of thought must occupy the mind of this hero when once more the guns of his vessel frown on the ancient city and his brilliant searchlight illuminates every dark and historic cranny of bloody old Morro! What harrowing memories of the anguished shrieks of dying men, of heart-shaking and fearful scenes which will forever occupy a prominent place in the nation's chamber of horrors! And with all these reminders of sorrow and death will come the happier thoughts of victory, of American blood dearly avenged and of a down-trodden people uplifted by the power of a sister nation suffering from the wounds of a calamity which it took to its very heart.

The war is ended, and the Texas may rest in peace over the watery sepulcher of her sister ship. This simple order issued by the navy department and its fulfillment marks a tremendous change in the new world's history—a complete re-arrangement of the map of the West Indies and the blotting out of the last vestige of tyranny and oppression on the western hemisphere.

Marking the Spots.

Major William M. Robins, of the Gettysburg park commission, has written a letter to Colonel W. A. Hemphill to interest him in the completion of the work of marking all the confederate sites on the battlefield.

It will be remembered that the United States government has declared the Gettysburg battlefield a national park, and has directed that the positions of every command in both armies shall be located and marked with monuments and memorial tablets. Also that avenues be constructed along the lines of battle as may be needed to render all parts of the field accessible. The secretary of war is carrying on this work through a commission on the ground, consisting of three old soldiers who were in the battle—Colonel J. P. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania; Major C. A. Richardson, of New York, on the union side; and Major William M. Robins, of the Fourth Alabama infantry, on the confederate side. The appeal to Colonel Hemphill is made because it was in that battle that he received the wound which he now carries with so much pride as a memento of the lost cause.

The northern states have already erected monuments to most of their commands before the national government took charge, and the main work which yet remains to be done pertains to the confederate positions. This work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible with the moderate appropriations made by congress, but more liberal appropriations are needed, as most of the lands on the confederate side are yet owned by individuals and must be acquired by the government. Without regard to sectional lines, the wish has been expressed that this splendid battlefield be fully marked on both sides. The recent speech of President McKinley in Atlanta was so much on this line that it is now hoped there will be no further opposition to such appropriations as may be necessary to complete the work.

The congressmen from the south should lend to this work all of their influence; as the sites to be marked will bear the record of the confederate lines, it becomes so much the more our duty to attend to it. It is to be hoped that the negotiations which Colonel Hemphill will inaugurate for the attainment of this worthy purpose will meet with full success.

Reminiscences.

Putting this and that together and taking into consideration a great many other things in regard to what old man Rataree used to call "our disinfected population," it will hardly be denied that we are living in the midst of a period hilariously progressive. Old Uncle Phil Flipper has invented a gate that will open and shut itself, and Miss Aggie Pate has invented night-cap strings that are self-adjustible. We do not include in this list the brilliant performances of Tesla and other inheritors of the scientific jargon of Keely. Our purpose is simply to call attention to the fact that there is activity at both ends of the line as well as in the middle.

But what we really need at this time is an invention that will make the views of the workingmen of this country as important to the republican newspapers at one time as at another. For instance, we find some of them dwelling with peculiar emphasis on the fact that the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the policy of annexation and opposing an increase in the army.

We are told that the American Federation of Labor "is the largest and most powerful organization of the kind ever known in the United States. It numbers nearly a million members," who are nearly all voters, and its attitude toward annexation and imperialism "is a fact calculated to give pause to those imperialist politicians who are guiding their course by what they guess to be the popular sentiment."

This is true enough, but it is no truer now than it was two years ago. The American Federation of Labor declared for the free coinage of silver, and the republican newspapers immediately began to sneer at it. We were told that its leaders were a lot of deluded and discontented agitators, who were always threatening the peace and good order of society. They were a lot of fellows who seemed bent on antagonizing labor and capital. Our readers will remember the attacks made on organized labor by those who represented organized capital. Socialists who had combined to get better returns for their money denounced as socialists those who had combined to get better returns for their labor.

But now, when these labor leaders announce that they are opposed to expansion, the newspapers who joined in denouncing them now unite in patting them on their backs. It is a very pretty spectacle.

It is to be doubted, however, whether the workingmen of the country are any more interested in opposing expansion that they were in opposing the gold standard. If they voted unanimously against the latter, Bryan would have been elected. But they did not so vote, and, as a result, we have the gold standard, with all its beautiful trimmings of lower wages for skilled labor, and no wages at all for many of those who have found employment heretofore. Moreover, as another result of democratic defeat, we have those vexing questions in which the leaders of labor perceive new menaces.

But, as the man who had been knocked down and run over remarked to the doctor, excuse these reminiscences.

An Unfortunate Saying.

The other day in Savannah Major General Shafter is quoted as having said:

"It seems to me that a great many persons have an erroneous idea respecting our relations with the Cubans. As I view it, we have taken Spain's war upon ourselves. We shall in all probability hear a good deal more of the 'insurgents.'"

"How about self-government for Cubans?" General Shafter was asked.

"Self-government!" he repeated. "Why, those people are no more fit for self-government than gunpowder is for hell!"

The quotation thus ascribed to General Shafter is one most unfortunate of expression, and militates more against the speaker than it does against the people whom he criticises. It is notorious among officers and newspaper correspondents who accompanied the expedition of General Shafter to Cuba, that he is the one man whom they all unite in censuring. For some reason or other, while enthusiastic praise goes out to others, whenever the name of Shafter is mentioned a dead chill falls over the audience. It has been difficult for the general public to understand this repugnance against the man, but the explanation can be fully found in the quotation just made from him.

When General Shafter went to Santiago one of his first acts was to antagonize the leaders of the Cuban forces, and when he had done so and spread demoralization in their ranks, then he took advantage of a condition brought about by himself to begin a course of censure of the Cubans which he has never given up. His denunciation of General Garcia were entirely out of place, considering that the great Cuban was his ally, and has been completely answered and offset by the fact that Major General Miles has paid the highest tribute to the Cuban chief and the men who served under him.

It may be that the Cubans will prove themselves incapable of self-government, but whether that be so or not, it must be admitted that General Shafter is incapable of governing his own tongue.

Why He Is an Autocrat.

It is said that the house democrats and republicans are plotting untiringly against Speaker Reed, but the statement is absurd on the face of it. It is true that the house has practically ceased to be a representative body, and it is equally true that the whole course of legislation is practically dictated by the speaker; but his power does not originate with him. He did not acquire it by scheming and conspiring, and it can hardly be said that he is responsible for the present state of affairs.

The truth is that the republican side of the house is afraid of open discussion, and is doubtful of its ability to keep its members together in support of any measure that may be introduced in the regular way. Owing to this fear, the republicans have surrendered their power as representatives of the people, and have placed it in the keeping of Speaker Reed. He has accepted the responsibility and is exercising it as his judgment and experience dictate. It is as if a small boy who has come into possession of a dime is afraid he'll lose it, or that some bigger or shrewder boy will get it away from him. He carries it to his esteemed pa for safe-keeping, and feels very much relieved.

In this way the republicans of the house have surrendered their power and authority as representatives of the people into the hands of Speaker Reed for safe-keeping. Therefore, when any reader of a newspaper finds a republican journal referring to the autocratic power of Mr. Reed, he is justified in turning up his nose. Mr. Reed has no power that is not deliberately conferred on him by the republicans. If he is the legislative czar it is because the republican members of the house, afraid that they will lose their heads in a discussion or a parliamentary contest, have placed all their power in the hands of one man.

When you see an Ohio country editor announce that "as they at present exist, our currency laws are a constant menace," you may know he is like the cow that swallowed one leg of a pair of breeches. He has a subject which he can neither hold on nor let go.

If the democratic leaders must nag one another, they should do it in private.

The New York World continues to build up trusts with one hand and hit them with the other.

Editor Merrick has been elected the Santa Claus of the Washington Press Club this year. There'll be a howling old time when he comes down the chimney and calls the boys to order.

It is to be hoped that Santa Claus favors expansion so far as his wallet is concerned.

Georgia and Chicago Society.

From The Courier Journal.

The Chicago Inter Ocean copies this Monticello, Ga., item: "Jake Glover was lynched here last night. The elite of the town attended the lynching party and all had a good time, except Jake." Our Chicago contemporary heads this "Georgia Society," but Georgia society does not seem to be so very different from Chicago society, which has been greatly agitated lately with discussion of plans for a "lynching party" in honor of a personage with whom the proprietor of The Inter Ocean is better acquainted than anybody else.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Molly 'Neath the Mistletoe.

Molly 'neath the mistletoe—standin' there that night,—
Cheeks as red as roses—blue eyes shinin' bright!
An' who will come an' kiss her? Her lover's standin' by:
He shouldn't be so bashful, when Molly ain't so shy!

Molly 'neath the mistletoe, waitin' for a kiss.
(Never was a lover that was bashfuller than this!)
An' who will come an' kiss her? The time is slippin' by:
What lover would be backward when his sweetheart ain't so shy?

Molly 'neath the mistletoe;—let her lover blush!
For the boys got tired waitin', an' they went there with a rush!
An' they gave her twenty kisses—though her lover give her none;
But she don't know who to marry,—for they kissed every one!

* * * * *

The Deacon's View of It.

"Brotherin'," said the old colored deacon, "we is now mighty clost de Christmas season, when turkey is expected on de bill er fare. Now, frum de gobblin' I been a-hearin' in some er yo' yards, I done come ter de conclusion dat all er you been violatin' one er de commandments, in de matter er turkeys. Dey won't be no salvation fer you ef you eats dem turkeys, kaze I knows des whar you got 'em! Now, de bes' thing fer you ter do is ter bring 'em ever'one ter me, en lemme take 'em home, en pray over 'em; den atter Christmas, I'll preach a special sarmont en tell you how you all come out in de premises."

* * * * *

Spring in Winter.

Surely, surely bees are humming in the mazy tangles sweet;
Spring, with April smiles is coming: There are lilies at her feet!
Mockingbirds in peach-blooms singing thrill with joy the dreamy air,
And the green is on the meadow, and the wild flowers cluster there!

There's a sense of summer sweetness in the broad fields and the dells
And a chime—or is it fancy?—of remembered sheather-bells!
And the mildest suns are shining, and the skies are bright with blue,
And in gardens Love is twining all his rarest wreaths for you!

* * * * *

"Shadows on the Wall."

It is gratifying to know that Miss Howard Weeden's "Shadows on the Wall" is meeting with the success it deserves, in so eminent a degree. It has been pronounced "a remarkable book," by such high authority as Joel Candler Harris. And such it is. It is, as has been said of it, "the memory of the old suoth, perpetuated by brush and pen, abounding in beautiful pictures—tender and true to life. It's one of the books the world is better for."

* * * * *

Thoughts of Christmas.

We wants good things fer Christmas—thes all 'at we kin get,—
Drums, an' dolls, an' trumpets, an' a toy china set;
An' jumpin'-jacks, an' packs an' packs of firecrackers, too,
An' elephants, an' lions that never growl at you.

We wants good things fer Christmas—thes all the house kin hold!
An' we hopes it will be snowin', an' the weather freezin' cold.
(Snow's mighty fine at Christmas time—an' so is everthing;
So we're waitin'—thes a-waitin' fer the Christmas bells to ring!)

* * * * *

Harry Stillwell Edwards.

Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards was in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Edwards had but recently returned to Georgia from a successful lecture tour. He has been engaged by one of the entertainment bureaus, and his excellent literary work has an added interest for the public, as he gives it his own interpretation from the platform.

* * * * *

A Winter Carol.

There's joy in the youth o' the year,
When the hearts of the bright buds break;
But never a winter is gear, my dear,
When the world blooms for your sake!
Never a season hath clouds of gloom
When Love's like a lily—a rose in bloom!

There's joy in the youth o' the year,
With the sunshine on meadow and lake;
But never a winter is drear, my dear,
When the world blooms for your sake!
Never a season hath grief or gloom
When Love's like a beautiful rose in bloom!

F. L. S.

THE CONSTITUTION'S JUBILEE EDITION

The Waycross, Ga., Herald: The Atlanta Constitution of Sunday was a hummer. It contained fifty-two pages. We have not real it all yet.

The Dalton, Ga., Citizen: The Atlanta Constitution of Sunday equaled any of the December magazines and surpassed many of them.

The Dadeville, Ala., Herald: The Sunday's Atlanta Constitution over-did itself. It had fifty-two pages on the Peace Jubilee, which was held in that city December 15th.

The Watkinsville, Ga., Enterprise: Last Sunday's issue of The Atlanta Constitution was voluminous—five parts, fifty-two pages, is a paper, but The Constitution "brethren" are capable of getting out the like.

The Madilla, Ga., Advertiser: The Sunday edition of The Constitution was a forerunner of what the Peace Jubilee would be. The Constitution is just such a paper as progressive Atlanta needs.

The Dahlonega, Ga., Nugget: The Peace Jubilee issue of The Atlanta Constitution of Sunday was one of the biggest papers ever published in the south, clearly demonstrating what brains, money, vim and energy can do.

The McRae, Ga., Enterprise: The Atlanta Constitution of last Sunday contained fifty-two pages of interesting reading and pictures of prominent people. The Constitution is a great paper—a representative sheet of a great city.

The Covington, Ga., Star: The Atlanta Constitution's Jubilee edition, on Sunday last, consisted of fifty-two pages. It was a great newspaper, and did credit to the Jubilee city of the south. No paper in Georgia ever equaled it.

The Carrollton, Ga., Free Press: The Atlanta Constitution is always equal to the occasion. Its Jubilee issue of last Sunday is one of the best papers ever printed in the state. Containing as it does fifty-two pages of timely matter suitable to the occasion, it is a paper to be preserved.

The Hartwell, Ga., Sun: The Atlanta Constitution's Peace Jubilee issue last Sunday was simply immense. It contained fifty-two pages and treated upon a little of everything, including a war that occurred 1,200 years ago, and all other wars of interest down to including the war between the United States and Spain.

MRS. W. H. FELTON'S REPLY TO DR. HAWTHORNE'S ATTACK

Editor Constitution—The special dispatch from Nashville to The Constitution of today regarding the sensational sermon of Dr. J. B. Hawthorne in the pulpit of the First Baptist church of that city did not surprise me very greatly. His attack on a private individual from the sacred desk is what Dr. Hawthorne can do (and what no prudent or sensible preacher can afford to do), namely, hide himself in a place to make attacks where his opponent is not privileged to appear. It is the policy of a craven and coward, and like the notorious Bible character who fled for his life and clung to the horns of the altar for safety, he should get what he has earned without regard for his cloth or calling.

Dr. Hawthorne has not forgiven me for that notable discussion of some years ago as to "Mr. Jay Gould's Whereabouts." He has writhed under the rebuke he then received all these years, and now he pops up in a Nashville pulpit to malign me, to attack my mind and motives, to utter willful falsehoods, and uses the sacred desk to vent the ignoble spite of a vindictive man with venomous, revengeful instincts. When I recollect our newspaper collision over the ecclesiastical venom he inflicted on the dead financier from his pulpit in Atlanta, and then think of Miss Helen Gould, the noble woman thanked by congress for great deeds and unparalleled generosity—of this tender, devoted daughter, who was shedding filial tears over her father's corpse at the very time when Dr. Hawthorne was hurling epithets and "grilling his bones" in eternal torment, I am inclined to think I am honored by his abuse of yesterday, and fortunate in being spared the odium of his good opinion.

If Dr. Hawthorne's mind is not unbalanced, he is a misfit in other places besides the pulpit. His speculating schemes in Alabama, where the dupes were left minus their money and the speculator retired to an Atlanta pulpit on $5,000 per annum as salary, would indicate his proper calling or profession. His picture on the "Germetuer" circulars and his patent medicine notoriety would go to show that he is a quack as well as a boom speculator, and while I asked no questions, I am satisfied that his congregation in Atlanta breathed a sigh of relief when the Germetuer "boom" doctor moved his methods and manners as far away as the city of Nashville. After our "Jay Gould" newspaper experience I was flooded with letters, many of them from Virginia, where he practiced his various devices and callings before he came to Georgia, thanking me most heartily for puncturing a gas bag of immense caliber and questionable sanctity. But I am remembered by Dr. Hawthorne, and his remembrance fired his mind and heart when he entered the pulpit of the First Baptist church in Nashville on yesterday to do the dirty work of a ward politician as well as wreaking vengeance on me, wearing a priest's robe for his own protection from deserved chastisement.

Allow me to reproduce one paragraph from today's Constitution that I may review his statement accurately: "When she exclaims 'Hang a thousand of them!' she represents humanity verging toward the animal and the fiend. She makes us think of a misanthrope to whose soul summer has never come and spring has forever faded. She writes like one whose reason is dethroned by anger and revenge. Such hatred as that of Juvenal, of Junius, of Byron is tame and maudlin in comparison with the wrath which she fulminates against the adversaries of mob law."

The statement here made that I fulminated any wrath or expressed opposition to those who deprecated mob law, I pronounce to be a slander. I defy its author to show the page or line to substantiate it. This viperous tongue which defiled the pulpit of the First Baptist church in Nashville knew it to be false when he uttered it.

What are the facts? In the month of August, 1897, I delivered an address to the State Agricultural Society at Tybee, upon the invitation and solicitation of the society, expressed by its president. My subject was "The Needs of Farmers' Wives." I spoke to a large audience of representative men, the bone and sinew of Georgia's prosperity and patriotism. I told of the necessity for better buildings, better food, recreation in their lives, appreciation of their work and security in their homes for themselves and their young daughters. I warned these representative men of the terrible effects that were already seen in the corruption of the negro vote, their venality, the use of whisky, the debasement of the ignorant and the incitement of evil passion in the vicious. That week there were seven lynchings published in Georgia for the fearful crime of rape. I told them that these crimes had grown and increased by reason of the corruption and debasement of the right of suffrage; that it would grow and increase with every election where white men equalized themselves at the polls with an inferior race and controlled their votes by bribery and whisky. A crime nearly unknown before and during the war had become an almost daily occurrence, and mob law had also become omnipotent—in the face of such intolerable outrages on helpless womankind—but said I, "When there is not enough religion in the pulpit to organize a crusade against this sin, nor enough justice in the courthouse to promptly punish the crime and not enough manhood in the country to put a sheltering arm about innocence and virtue, then I say to you that if anything else will or can happen—if it takes lynching to protect woman's dearest possession from drunken, ravening human beasts—then I say lynch a thousand a week if it becomes necessary."

There were hundreds of good, true men who listened to me. They cheered me to the echo; they understood my rebuke to the politics which has made the purchase and bribery of negro voters a disgrace to the south; they knew I was sounding a note of entreaty and warning, and I can appeal to every honorable man who was present on that occasion to say whether this sensational pulpiteer in a Nashville church did not malign and slander the earnest speaker, whose heart has been, during a long life, the faithful friend of the women of her native state!

I spoke the truth; for when all other remedies fail, when churches fail to rouse their members to the dangers, when courts fail to convict the criminal, when the authorities pardon rapists and women are destroyed in the vilest manner on the public highways and in their homes by drunken, lust-filled fiends in human shape, then husbands and fathers will rise in their wrath and desperation and rebuke the crime with a short shift and a strong rope! That's Georgia law, gentlemen—and that assemblage of farmers at Tybee said, "Amen!"

Some years ago on our own farm a negro girl was assaulted by a negro brute. Her colored grandmother rescued her in her agony and frantic struggles. The father of that girl, himself a negro, pursued that rapist through our fields with bloodhounds, and if the county officers had not reached the offender first, he would have died right there without judge or jury. That's the verdict of fatherhood regardless of color, gentlemen!

I gave the warning at Tybee. I deprecated mob law. I pleaded for more religion in the churches, more promptness in the courthouses, more manhood than the incitement of evil passions in the degraded and vicious; and while Georgians thanked me, I am carried by name into a Nashville pulpit by a slick-haired, slick-tongued, Pecksniffian pulpit blatherskite to be reviled by the enemies of the southern people, because of this earnest defense of my own race and sex of the wives and daughters of southern men in their unprotected rural homes! After that address at Tybee was sent all over the United States, I had thanks without number from reputable northern men—many of them federal soldiers, who fought for the union—and after the negro Manley maligned the southern white women with the basest of imputations and the notorious Mrs. Grannis was reported as declaring all the "white women of the south to be full of colored blood." I was flooded with letters of the vilest obscenity and abuse from the ignorant and misled colored people in the north and west. It was a revelation of the teachings which had been ingrafted into illiteracy and inflamed hatred toward the white women of the south by the very offscouring of filth and impurity. But one white man made an indignant reply, and he said he was the husband of a dark-skinned Philadelphia negress.

The conservative, far-seeing, right-minded, business-inclined, colored people of the south are as prompt to condemn the atrocious crime that precedes lynching as the white race. One-half the time and temper spent on rebuking mob law in such cases as are here discussed, if exercised in preventing the crime and in education against the crime and public warnings of what the crime will surely bring, would, in my opinion, go very far toward public relief as regards this mooted question. The colored race are afflicted with a large number of ignorant and easily-impressed persons inflated with self-importance, averse to work and regardless of any social and civil obligations. They are a burden to their own color and a menace to the public weal, and it is just such an element that gives trouble and provokes violence in our southern country.

In the early days of California "vigilantes" were in demand, otherwise lynch law.

In Illinois race prejudice is so strong that Governor Tanner, a republican executive, rolled out gatling guns to keep the negro out of sight by keeping him out of work in the year 1898. In Alton, Ill., a few weeks ago the public school managers were sustained by their supreme court when whites and blacks were separated after a trial of the same schools for thirty years. In Ohio President McKinley's state, a negro was lynched a few months ago for outraging a white woman in the suburbs of one of her largest cities. In the same state, the mother of our modern presidents, five men were lynched barely a year ago for stealing heifers.

In Georgia we draw the line around our daughters. Stop the crime and lynching will stop! No southern white man has rebuked me for plain speaking and warning and prophecy in regard to this race prejudice and its dangers when fanned into fury by such outrages. It was left to Dr. Hawthorne (the crank, who preaches on everything under the sun to give himself notoriety) to join the malicious defamers of southern women, to range himself alongside the editors like the negro Manley, the speakers like Mrs. Grannis, the letter-writers like Mrs. Canfield, who when enjoying Nashville's hospitality, expressed the wish and the hope that she "might behold black heels on white necks" in the town where she was entertained as a lady—because of her color.

Dr. Hawthorne is welcome to the company he has joined. If Nashville can endure him he is welcome to preach his crank sermons so far as I care. MRS. W. H. FELTON.

Near Cartersville, Ga., December 19, 1898.

ECHOES FROM THE TRIP OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY

Leesburg, Ga., Journal: This week has been a great one for Atlanta.

Augusta, Ga., Herald: The Atlanta Jubilee grew from one of peace only, to one of peace, unity and fraternity.

Savannah, Ga., Press: Atlanta gets the thanks of the president and three regiments of soldiers. Well done!

Philadelphia Times: Meanwhile the president is circling homeward. But he really got around the south by simply going to Atlanta.

St. Louis Republic: Atlanta so timed matters that she has held the only genuine Peace Jubilee. Those held by Philadelphia and Chicago were only premature and base imitations.

Baltimore American: President McKinley's southern tour has been a great success. Georgia and Alabama may not vote for him, but they feel more like doing it than they did, and it is by stages that people change.

Philadelphia Telegram: President McKinley continues his good work in the south. His address yesterday at the colored industrial college at Savannah cannot help but make a deep impression and allay prejudice. His speech was full of sound and kindly advice to the negroes, not only those immediately addressed, but the multitudes who will read the cheerful and sympathetic message. The great central word of the president to the negroes is the importance of making and conserving character. This he well told his hearers is something that no one can take from them, but which, on the other hand, no one can give to them. It is something they must acquire for themselves, and the president gave due praise to the race for its present efforts to acquire it. From his salutation of "Fellow citizens" to his farewell remark that the negroes will solve their own problem the speech was direct, forcible and convincing.

From The Philadelphia Ledger: The Constitution assumes that the president in his speeches represents the whole country, and it is right. He has been the ambassador of good will and reconciliation, and the earnestness and sympathy which he has shown and the admirable tone and temper of his speeches have aided him in performing a mission which will not be accounted the least among his services to the country. The great problem of the south today is the negro question, and the message which the president carried to the negro in the south places him in accord with the views of the southern whites. His speech to the pupils of Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee institute was filled with wise counsel, and the inference to be drawn from it is that the president agrees with the most intelligent sentiment both north and south in believing that, however difficult the settlement of the race problems prove, it is inevitable that the south must perforce be left to solve them, and he urged both races to cultivate patience, moderation and self-control. Booker T. Washington, the eminent educator, in his effort to elevate his race, has always held that if the negro had paid more attention to industrial education and less to politics the race and the country would be better off today. The negro has been brought too prominently into southern politics and put to base uses by unscrupulous men, always with disastrous results to the negro.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle: We extend to the city of Atlanta very cordial congratulations upon the brilliant success of her Peace Jubilee. The celebration was cast upon metropolitan lines and carried through with success that would have been honorable to any city in the union. Without qualification or exception the array of speakers at the banquet eclipses in distinction and excellence any that we recall. It is fitting that this celebration should have been held in the south. It is gratifying to Georgians and the south that it was undertaken and so brilliantly carried through by Atlanta. It is fitting that the manly and patriotic words of President McKinley, vibrant with good fellowship and eloquent with sincerity, should have been spoken in Atlanta, where thirty-odd years ago he faced in deadly conflict some of the very men who were gathered with him last night around the festal banquet board. Upon the ashes of the young Georgia city that was put to the torch in that fratricidal war a new Atlanta has been builded, and it seems to have caught inspiration from the historic past, the potential present and the omnipotent future. She has builded upon broad lines, her undertakings are always ambitious, and her performance praiseworthy. Her Peace Jubilee has not only done honor to Atlanta, but to Georgia and the country.

Norfolk, Va., Ledger: The president carried an olive branch of unusual size with him to the Atlanta Peace Jubilee in that clause of his speech which said that "the time has come when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the confederate soldiers." As might have been expected from such an utterance, it was received with wild enthusiasm. It was really the most remarkable conciliatory utterance that has been made on the "federal" side since the war, and it will be interesting to watch its effect at the north and west.

WHY THE STATE PENSION FUND HAS BEEN INCREASED

Editor Constitution—I notice in the legislative reports that, although the sentiment in favor of general reductions seems to have been nearly universal in the state, the legislature at its recent session increased the pension fund $40,000. It is to be presumed that it had some good reason for so doing, but what was the reason?

J. V. POPE.

Atlanta, Ga., December 20th.

Several communications similar to the above have been received by The Constitution since the adjournment of the legislature, and they go to show the very lively interest that is being taken just now in the general question of the payment of confederate pensions. Not only has our own assembly got this important matter before them so prominently that it is certain to act upon it as soon as the next session convenes, but, thanks to the remarks made by President McKinley during his recent visit to Atlanta, congress, too, is to be called upon to take action. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, on Tuesday last introduced in the upper house an amendment to the national pension law, which reads as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this bill every pension law now on the statute books shall apply to every invalid soldier, widow, minor child, dependent relative, the army nurses and all other pensioners who may be able to prove their claims under the present pension laws without regard to whether said soldier was enlisted in the federal or confederate service of the civil war of 1861-65, provided that those enlisted in the confederate service shall not draw any back pensions prior to the passage of this bill, but their claim under existing laws shall begin and become operative with the passage of this bill."

In the Georgia legislature the matter will come up on the consideration of the bills introduced by Representative Morris Brandon, of Fulton, which provide that while all deserving and needy confederate soldiers shall receive a pension, no pension shall be paid out except on an indigent basis. These bills were passed by the lower house by a good majority, but the opposition succeeded in getting a reconsideration during the last few days, and their author wisely decided to let them go over until the next session rather than rush them in the confusion which marked the close of the last one. That they will then pass is pretty certain, for it has already been demonstrated that a majority favors them, and it is not likely that the next few months will bring about any change of sentiment.

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Had the Brandon bills become law there would have been no increase in pension appropriations, and what Mr. Pope speaks of as the almost universal sentiment of the state would have been carried out. But in the absence of this much needed legislation the pension fund is fixed by arbitrary provisions of law, and the appropriations for the years 1899 and 1900 were made on the basis of acts which will steadily increase the appropriation until it is amended or repealed. These acts give pensions to three classes—to indigent or dependent veterans, to invalid or disabled veterans, and to the widows of veterans. The two latter classes are paid $99 a year without regard to their circumstances, whether rich or poor, and the law gives no state official any discretion in the matter of paying them.

The provision regarding widows is well understood, but there are few people in the state outside of those directly interested who understand exactly what an invalid pension means. As a matter of fact, it is a payment arbitrarily ordered by the legislature of the following sums, to be paid each year to those described in the list, without regard to their circumstances or income:

For total loss of sight	$150 00
Loss sight of one eye	30 00
Total loss of hearing	30 00
Loss of foot or leg	100 00
Loss of hand or arm	100 00
Both hands or both arms	150 00
Both feet or both legs	150 00
Loss of one hand or foot and one arm or leg by same person	150 00
For permanent injuries from wounds whereby a leg is rendered substantially and essentially useless	50 00
For permanent injuries from wounds whereby an arm is rendered substantially and essentially useless	50 00
Loss of one finger	5 00
Loss of one toe	5 00
Loss of two fingers	10 00
Loss of two toes	10 00
Loss of three fingers	15 00
Loss of three toes	15 00
Loss of four fingers	20 00
Loss of four toes	20 00
Loss of four fingers and a thumb	25 00
Loss of five toes	25 00
For other permanent injuries from wounds or disease contracted during the service and while in line of duty as a soldier, whereby the person injured or diseased has been rendered practically incompetent to perform the ordinary manual vocations of life	50 00
For permanent injuries from wounds whereby a hand or foot is rendered substantially and essentially useless	25 00
For wounds or disease which renders applicants totally disabled for labor or helpless	100 00

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Very naturally, the pension fund under these circumstances is increased each year, because each year the death of confederate veterans creates more widows, and because those living lose their earning capacity through age and become indigent within the meaning of the law. It is the purpose of the Brandon bills to pay only the latter class, including all widows and invalid soldiers who are now or who may hereafter become dependent on the bounty of the state. But until the present law is changed, the fund is certain to increase year by year and that is why the appropriation just made by the legislature is larger than it ever has been before. There were simply more approved claims to pay, and so long as the law exists in the state is in duty bound to live up to it.

The following are the appropriations made in the three classes of pensioners just described for the ensuing two years:

For invalid pensions	$192,500
For indigent pensions	228,000
For widows' pensions	249,000
Total	$669,500

The total amounts paid under exactly the same conditions in 1898 were:

For invalid pensions	$190,000
For indigent pensions	189,960
For widows' pensions	229,560
Total	$609,520

And during the year 1897, operating under the same law, the payments were:

For invalid pensions	$190,000
For indigent pensions	150,000
For widows' pensions	232,980
Total	$572,980

In 1896 the total fund was $545,440, and it would be possible to go back still further to show the same steady increase under the operation of the present law, but it is unnecessary to take up so much space. The plain fact exists that since 1896 the fund has increased exactly $115,000, during which time the burden has fallen most heavily upon the indigent from $150,000 in 1897 to $228,000 last year, and thus proving conclusively that it is in this line that the real need exists. No legislature can care for the poor soldier under the present law without caring also for those who are not poor, and it will be impossible for any real reform to be enacted that would not work injustice to deserving pensioners until the Brandon bills or some similar measures have been put upon the statute books. And certainly no man wants to try to do it.

The late legislature didn't, and that is why the pension fund was increased.

R. B. C.

INDICATIONS POINT TO A NEW FEDERAL BUILDING FOR ATLANTA

Representative Livingston's Bill Favorably Passed Upon by Supervising Architect's Office in Washington.

HAS ASKED FOR A LARGE SUM

Bill Provides for Erection of an Entirely New Custom House.

PLAN IS TO SELL PRESENT STRUCTURE

City Has Been Spoken of as a Possible Purchaser—Fund from Sale and Congressional Appropriation May Be Consolidated for New Building.

It is highly probable that Atlanta will secure a magnificent new federal building. Colonel Livingston's bill providing for a large appropriation for a larger and better custom house in this city has been approved by the supervising architect's office in Washington.

The congressional committee on public buildings and grounds has promised Colonel Livingston an early hearing in advocacy of the measure.

This information was brought to Atlanta last night by a special dispatch from Washington, which is as follows:

Washington, December 21.—(Special.)—Colonel Livingston's bill providing for a new federal building in Atlanta has received the approval of the supervising architect's office and the colonel has been promised by the committee on public buildings and grounds an early hearing in advocacy of the bill. Colonel Livingston has received a number of propositions from private parties who have sites which they would like to sell to the government.

The bill in question does not seek to have the present structure enlarged and renovated, but provides for the building of an entirely new building on a site to be selected.

It is Representative Livingston's idea to sell the present custom house—and the city has been spoken of as a possible purchaser—and add the proceeds of such a sale to whatever appropriation congress can be induced to grant, the whole fund to go for the construction of an adequate home for Uncle Sam's local business.

The present custom house does not by any means meet necessary requirements. Every department is more or less crowded.

The weather bureau is scattered about in various rooms, and on the roof. The quarters of the United States court are not at all ample. The railway mail service, the department of internal revenue, the United States marshal and the postoffice department, are all cramped for room.

A new federal building has been needed for a long time—more pressingly needed, perhaps, by the city, than any other one thing except a new union depot. Atlanta is an exceedingly important center of government business. The headquarters of many departments are located here, with large territories under their jurisdiction. The railway mail service embraces a number of states; the internal revenue department is perhaps the most important in the south Atlantic or gulf states.

A new building would mean much to the city. The spending of a million dollars here would add increased life to every line of business. And a million-dollar structure would be a monument commensurate with the importance of the place.

Those who are advocating the bill before congress believe it will be passed.

In case the new building is erected, there is much speculation as to where it will be located. It is probable that some central block will be selected, probably not far from the present structure.

Acting on the idea that it is just as easy to secure a large appropriation for a new building as a small appropriation to patch up the old one, Congressman Livingston has gone to work in earnest, and judging from his recent utterances on the subject he believes he will succeed.

In case an appropriation is made, it is believed the amount will not be far short of $1,000,000. This will erect not only one of the finest custom houses in the United States, but one of the finest buildings in the south. The city officials are giving Colonel Livingston every encouragement in his work, and the general belief seems to be that the building will be erected here in the very near future.

Fire in Columbus.

Columbus, Miss., December 21.—(Special.) P. Peacher's livery stable, on Main street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $6,000; insurance $4,000.

MALLON SOCIETY TO MEET.

Young Ladies of High School Will Entertain Tomorrow—Will Have a Christmas Tree.

The Christmas meeting of the Mallon society will occur tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in Browning hall, Girls' High school building. An excellent programme has been arranged, and the young ladies of the institution will thoroughly entertain their friends.

After the exercises, presents will be distributed to the children of the Sheltering Arms by the young ladies, and although not a portion of the programme of the society, the audience will doubtless be greatly entertained by the bright faces of the little children.

Two large trees are now in Browning hall, and Miss Sergeant, principal of the school, the teachers and members of the senior class have been busy for several days in arranging for the pleasure of the children. The trees will be decorated with strings of popped corn, lighted candles, candies, fruits and the toys.

Each child will be given a gauze stocking filled with candy, in addition to the dolls, drums, horns and other articles that children delight in. Miss Sergeant has secured the names of all the children in the Sheltering Arms, and the name of each little tot will be called in turn. The young ladies and teachers of the high school donated the presents, with the exception of a few toys and candies voluntarily given by merchants of Atlanta.

Miss Sergeant has taken special care to have the Christmas session of the Mallon society a success. It will last about an hour and thirty minutes. After the exercises Mr. F. H. Richardson will deliver a brief address. The programme for the Christmas session of the society was announced yesterday, and is as follows:

Music—Franklin-Spahr orchestra.
Recitation, "Apollo Belvedere"—Miss Selma Eiseman.
Recitation, "Johnnie's Christmas"—Miss Nellie Dozier.
Semi-chorus, "My Old Kentucky Home."
Music—Franklin-Spahr orchestra.
Recitation, "The Interview"—Misses Imogen and Rosalind Tupper.

AT THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Interesting Exercises To Be Held by the Boys at Their Hall This Morning.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Boys' High school will hold its Christmas exercises in the hall in the school building, corner of Courtland and Gilmer streets. The Alciphronian Literary and Debating Society of the school has issued special invitations to these exercises, and it is expected that the attendance will be large.

One of the most pleasing features of the exercises will be the presence of the young ladies of the Girls' High school, who will attend in a body with their teachers. A large number of extra seats have been placed in the hall to accommodate those that are expected to attend, and an interesting time is promised all visitors.

The main feature of the exercises will be a debate on the subject of territorial expansion, and the speakers who will take part are among the best in the school. Declamations will also be rendered, and the humorous side of the exercises will be told by the critics. The music for the occasion will be provided by Wurm's orchestra.

The special officers who will preside are: Cam Dorsey, special president; Henry Coombs, special secretary; Ned King, special assistant secretary; John Daniels and Carl Giles, critics.

The following is the subject for debate: "Resolved, That territorial expansion is a wise policy for the United States."

The affirmative side will be taken by Henry Phillips, third grade, leader; Henry Bellingrath, third grade; Floyd C. Cooper, first grade B; Joseph Gatins, first grade C.

The negative debaters will be Harry Cole, third grade, leader; Marion Smith, second grade A; Olin Chapple, second grade B; Winship Nunnally, first grade A.

Music—Wurm's orchestra.

After the debate, the following programme, consisting of declamations, will be rendered:

M. Sam Johnson, third grade, "A Plea for Reconstruction Between the North and South"—Ransom.

Collier Cooper, second grade, "Southern Chivalry"—Ransom.

Sidney Wellhouse, second grade A, "The Black Horse and His Rider"—Sheppard.

Veazy Rainwater, second grade B, "The Sources of Danger to the Confederacy"—Ben Hill.

Charley Kingsbery, first grade A, "Robespierre's Last Speech."

DeWitt King, first grade B, "March to Appomattox"—Daniels.

Lamar Hill, first grade C, "Ben Hill's Reply to Mr. Blaine."

Music—Wurm's orchestra.

The Charles W. Crankshaw gold medal will be awarded to the best debater, the Maier & Berkele gold medal to the best declaimer, and the best debater from the first grades will be presented with some valuable volume by J. F. Lester.

Mr. W. P. Hill will award the medals.

Savannah News Items.

Savannah, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—Chatham county's tax collector closed his office today. He has collected $275,000 in state and county taxes.

The woman's auxiliary of the Army and Navy Christian commission here has gone to work to equip the Young Men's Christian Association tent of the Third Georgia regiment. Quite a sum has been raised and the tent will be well supplied before the regiment leaves for Cuba.

The Savannah Hotel Company, owners of the DeSoto hotel, today declared a dividend of $3 a share. The hotel has been running for ten years and this is its first stock dividend.

Officers and Moonshiners Fight.

Middlesboro, Ky., December 21.—Advices from Knox county say that three moonshiners—Jacob Lambert, Greer and and unknown man were killed and several of their companions wounded in a battle with revenue officers. The officers were not hurt.

Probably Lynched Him.

Raleigh, N. C., December 21.—(Special.)—Governor Russell is advised tonight that a mob took a prisoner from Clinton jail this afternoon. The prisoner's fate is not known. He is accused of murder.

Diamonds,
Fine Jewelry,
American Watches,
Solid Silver and Cut Glass. Artistic Goods for presentation purposes.
J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall St.

ALL BIDS ON THE ANNEX TOO HIGH

Lowest One Exceeds Appropriation by Over $30,000.

WILL CAUSE MUCH DELAY

According to Plans and Specifications Would Be Too Expensive.

CHANGES WILL PROBABLY BE MADE

Other Matters Were Considered by the Board—Insolvent Costs To Be Paid.

All bids submitted by builders for the contract of erecting the new annex to the county courthouse were rejected at the meeting of the board of commissioners held yesterday at 12 o'clock. There were six, and no one of them coming within the appropriation of $100,000, all were thrown out. The lowest bid was received from Gude & Walker, of Atlanta—$129,900.

After all the bids were read Commissioner Palmer said that all would have to be rejected, as the county had but $100,000 with which to build the annex and no more could be obtained.

"I move that all bids be rejected," he said.

Judge Rosser assented to Mr. Palmer's motion and Chairman Brown said there was no alternative but to reject all the bids. Commissioner Spalding asked that he be given time to have a talk with Mr. Grant Wilkins, who prepared the plans and specifications. In a few minutes all were ready for the motion and it was unanimously carried.

Twenty-seven applications were made for plans and specifications by contractors, but only six bids were received. The reason no more bids were presented was that the contractors discovered from the plans and specifications that the building could not be erected within $100,000 and they thinking the county did not want to pay more than that amount, did not bid. Much interest had been aroused in the bidding and a good number of representatives of building concerns were present to hear who would receive the contract.

The first bid was that of the Butler-Ryan Company, of St. Paul, Minn. It was, for granite, $144,080; oolitic limestone, $143,420; marble, $146,920; sandstone, $144,350. The figures were a surprise as it was not thought the bids would run so high. Another bid was opened and the figures ranged very nearly as high as the figures of the first bid. The commissioners began to see that there was no probability to get an acceptable bid. The other bids ranged as follows:

F. P. Heifner, Atlanta—Granite, $136,561; marble, $139,111; oolitic, $135,611; sandstone, $134,461. Lewis B. Beman, Cincinnati—Granite, $145,855; marble, $148,672; limestone, $144,789. William Bensel & Co., Atlanta—Marble, $137,000; granite, $135,400; oolitic, $133,600. Gude & Walker, Atlanta—Granite, $131,010; oolitic limestone, $130,040; marble, $133,560; sandstone, $129,900. Chapman & Son, Atlanta—Granite, $149,278; oolite, $148,233; marble, $152,083; sandstone, $149,267.

A telegram was received from Messrs. Hazen & Co., of Cincinnati, saying that they had sent their bid, but did not know whether it had arrived and instructed the commissioners to lower it $6,000. The bid was not received until late in the afternoon. With the reduction of $6,000 it was the lowest bid, being in the neighborhood of $128,000.

Mr. Grant Wilkins, who prepared the plans and specifications, was asked what was the cause of the high bidding, but stated that he had nothing to say about it.

"I have no statement to make," he said.

The commissioners were not prepared to say anything. It is probable that the plans and specifications will be altered and new bids advertised for. This will cause a delay of over two months.

Will Pay Insolvent Costs.

Before the opening of the bids yesterday, Mr. Spalding made the motion that the insolvent cost bill presented to the county by Solicitor General Hill be paid. Mr. Spalding stated that Mr. Hill had been waiting for the money for a long time and it should now be paid. The motion was carried and the amount ordered paid. The amount of the bill is about $1,500.

Work on Hemphill Avenue.

The board adopted a motion to pave or macadam a half of Hemphill avenue from State street on the city limits to the reservoir and to pave or macadam Chattahoochee avenue from the reservoir to the river.

Mr. Spalding made the motion that the work be done. He stated that the city was very anxious for pavement of some kind to be placed on the thoroughfare. He said that the city had agreed to pave Hemphill avenue from North avenue to State street.

Chairman Brown objected, stating that the city had often promised such things and never done them. He offered an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Spalding to the effect that the city put down the pavement on Hemphill avenue at the same time the county does its work. The resolution, as changed, was adopted.

The principal object of this pavement, it is said, is for protection to the water mains which run along Hemphill avenue. They are now near the surface and in danger of being broken at any time. It is believed that the pavement will do much to eliminate the danger. The distance is about about five miles.

RANSOM FOUND WOUNDED.

Man Was Discovered on Forsyth Street Last Night with a Hole in His Head.

I. N. Ransom, a man residing in this city at the Southern hotel, was found in an unconscious condition at the corner of Forsyth and Mitchell street last night at 11 o'clock by Patrolman Taylor. He was first seen by a car conductor and the presence of the unconscious man was made known to the officer.

An examination of the man showed that he had received a bad wound in the back of his head.

A communication was at once sent to the Grady hospital and the ambulance arrived and the man was carried to the hospital. His condition was at first considered very serious and his friends living at the Southern hotel were notified.

At the hospital Ransom was carried to the operating room and an examination by the physicians showed that the wound had not penetrated the skull and was not considered serious. The man was under the influence of intoxicants, according to the statement of the steward of the hospital. The wound, it is believed, had been caused by a fall on the curbstone, where the man was found lying when the officer arrived on the scene.

Indorse President's Utterances.

Seattle, Wash., December 21.—At a meeting of John F. Miller Post G. A. R. tonight, it was unanimously ordered that a telegram be sent to President McKinley congratulating him upon his loyal reception in the south, and indorsing his acts and speeches, especially in reference to the care of the confederate dead.

JUBILEE FUND TO BE KEPT INTACT

Money Will Be Kept in Bank for the Present.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Committee Formulates No Plan To Dispose of the Money.

ANOTHER MEETING WILL BE HELD

Several Plans for Disposing of the Fund Were Advanced and Rejected Yesterday.

The executive committee of the Peace Jubilee Association debated for an hour yesterday the question of the satisfactory distribution of the fund remaining in the treasury of the association, and while the sub-committee of the executive committee recommended a Bohemian smoker be held, at which the business men of Atlanta could discuss questions of interest to themselves, it was decided to allow the money to remain in bank for the present and the manner in which it is to be disposed of will be announced later.

In the meantime the organization of the Jubilee executive committee is retained and the members adjourned yesterday subject to the call of its chairman, Colonel W. A. Hemphill. A meeting will probably be called within several months and it is thought that by that time a definite plan for the disposal of the money will have been formulated.

Chairman W. A. Hemphill, Secretary T. H. Martin, R. B. Bullock, R. D. Spalding, Mayor C. A. Collier, F. P. Rice, Joseph Jacobs, Harry Schlesinger, H. H. Cabaniss and W. O. Jones were present at the meeting yesterday, which was called at 12 o'clock in the office of Colonel W. A. Hemphill.

The amount remaining in the treasury after paying all expenses is $700. It was proposed to expend a portion of the money in testimonials for the president and secretary of the association. Both Colonel Hemphill and Mr. Martin made objection to this and later the executive committee decided that it had no authority to dispose of any portion of the fund in this manner.

It was also proposed to return the $700 to the subscribers to the Jubilee fund, giving them their pro rata share. This was defeated not only because of its impracticability, but also because the amounts that would be received by the subscribers would be very small.

The ladies of a number of local charitable associations were present to urge that the money be given them for their various institutions. This was not done because after an equitable distribution of the fund among the many charitable associations they would have only small amounts. The members of the committee were unwilling to give the money to only one or two of the associations.

The money will be kept in bank for the present subject for the benefit of Atlanta and it will be disposed of in time in a manner acceptable to the citizens.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"Everybody in New York believes that Martin Mahon was deliberately badgered by Moore," declared Edward D. St. Stephens, a commercial traveler from the metropolis, last night. "But they are about evenly divided in their opinion as to his wife. Half of the residents of Gotham, I should say, consider that she was as much in the plot as the man. The other half are firm in their faith of her innocence. I, personally, feel certain that the two were co-partners in the crime. And I am willing to wager any small sum that the jury will so decide.

"That Moore was guilty there can be no question. I twice heard Mahon make his statement. And he did not contradict himself in the smallest detail. That, however, did not impress me so much as the statement itself, which, I am sure, must also have been the case with the jury. You see it was nothing more nor less than a candid confession of personal immorality. He got up and cold-bloodedly stated such facts as will forever ruin a character that was before considered very high. Nothing less than a most powerful motive could have moved him to do such a thing. No man would have sacrificed his standing for the simple sake of perjury. He must have been telling the truth when he told his story. I believed he was. And so did the jury.

"The evidence also conclusively showed to my mind—this same statement of Mahon's—that 'Pet' Strahn knew her husband was in New York when she told Mahon he had gone to Washington. And that one fact convinces me that the whole game was pre-arranged between them.

"However, she may be cleared. Able lawyers represent her. The sentiment that believes she is innocent is very strong. And she is fair to look upon."

Some 600 or 700 soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts will pass through Atlanta early this morning en route from Huntsville to Augusta. Their departure from Huntsville was made at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon and they will not get here until 6 o'clock this morning. The volunteers fill eight cars.

D. P. Ellis, of Oakland, Ga., in in the city.

B. M. Wilson, of Dawson, is in the city.

J. P. McCord, of Augusta, is in the city.

FOR MEN ONLY
A perfect method to develop, strengthen, enlarge all weak, stunted, feeble portions of the body. Effects of errors and excesses cured. A simple plan, indorsed by physicians. Appliance and treatment sent on approval. No money in advance. Write for explanation and proofs; mailed in plain, sealed letter. Correspondence confidential.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SITE FOR NEW FEDERAL PRISON MAY BE DONATED TO THE CITY

It Is Reported That a Suitable Tract of Land Will Be Offered to the Officials Absolutely Free of Charge.

WOULD MEAN GOOD SAVING

Mayor Collier Appointed the Committee on Prison Site Yesterday.

WILL HOLD FIRST MEETING SOON

It Is Important That a Site Be Selected as Soon as Possible—Committee Will Probably Have Several Sites To Offer Federal Authorities.

It looks as if the problem of selecting a site for the new federal prison in Atlanta is nearing a solution.

In pursuance to the action of council giving the mayor power to appoint a committee of hold-over councilmen to confer with Attorney General Griggs relative to the location of the new federal prison here, the mayor appointed the following gentlemen on this committee yesterday morning:

Mayor-elect James G. Woodward, Alderman Frank P. Rice, Alderman James L. Mayson, Councilman D. N. McCullough and Councilman T. A. Hammond. This committee will inspect various sites around Atlanta, and will secure option on several to submit to Attorney General Griggs.

From present indications, however, this committee will have little trouble in selecting a site, for it is said a party will go before the committee at its next regular meeting and offer to donate to the city a tract of land that will answer all the requirements set forth by the government.

In case the site is favorably regarded by the committee there is little doubt that it will be adopted. While the city council has placed itself on record as being perfectly willing to purchase and transfer the necessary land to the government free of charge, yet the solons will not hesitate to take advantage of such an opportunity of securing the site free, when the financial outlook for next year is not as bright as it might be.

The committee will probably be called together in the next day or two, as the federal authorities are anxious that the site be selected and tendered to the government as soon as possible. The committee will inspect the ground to be donated to the city, and will report back to council as soon as any agreement is reached.

The committee is desirous, however, of having all those who have suitable sites for sale or in view, to communicate at once with Mayor Collier, sending a full description of their land. The government will require a tract of 300 acres, conveniently situated, and not more than half a mile from a railroad. When the committee decides on a site it thinks will be suitable for all purposes, Attorney General Griggs will come to Atlanta to decide whether the land will be acceptable.

The following dispatch evidences the necessity for immediate action on the part of the city:

"Washington, December 21.—(Special.)—With regard to the federal prison there must be prompt action by the city or there is danger of losing the prison. The attorney general is waiting now to have the various sites submitted to him for his consideration and it is important this should be done at once in order that Colonel Livingston may be able to get an appropriation for beginning the work into the sundry civil bill, which will be perfected immediately after the holidays.

"If the necessary appropriation is not made in this bill the work will be delayed for at least a year. There is nothing more to be done at this end until the attorney general is put in possession of the information concerning the different sites from which he will have to choose.

FIRST CASE OF PEONAGE.

Demurrer Argued Yesterday in Case of United States Against Eberhardt, of Oglethorpe.

Yesterday morning was occupied in the United States court in arguing a demurrer in the case of the United States against William Eberhardt, of Oglethorpe county. Eberhardt was indicted some time ago under the charge of peonage, which was probably the first case of the kind in the United States.

The case created a sensation all over the country at the time that the affair became public, as it amounted to slavery if the charges are all true. The demurrer that was argued yesterday was made on the ground that it was a state offense and not a federal one, and for that reason an effort is being made to have it dismissed in the United States court.

Judge Newman took the matter under advisement and will render his decision probably some time today.

OFFICERS FOR NEW TOWN.

Citizens of Edgewood Name Candidates To Be Elected as Town Officers.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Edgewood has been held and a ticket nominated for the offices of the new town. There is to be a mayor and an aldermanic board consisting of four citizens.

The following is the ticket nominated:

For mayor, C. W. Smith; for aldermen, H. M. Smith, George Dowman, J. G. Foote, W. R. Daly and W. B. Arnold.

The election will occur according to the terms of the charter on January 11th, or the second Wednesday in the month.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at all drug stores. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

Buy your Christmas presents at the closing out auction sale of the Pickert Jewelry Co., now going on at 15 Peachtree street.

Full Dress Protectors
For Ladies—ever hear of them or see any? For ladies wearing decollete or full dress gowns they are almost a craze in New York. The first ever shown in Atlanta now on display.
The Gay Co.

BAD BREATH
"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family." WILHELMINA NOEL, 1137 Ritteenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"
..The Fullest Assortment of...
Holiday Good Things To Eat
To Suit All Pocketbooks.
XMAS BOXES
packed and shipped without extra charge; freight charges prepaid on out-of-town orders amounting to $10.00.
Extra fine dressed TURKEYS, DUCKS, GAME, OYSTERS, CELERY and VEGETABLES at Auxiliary market, conducted by Mr. J. B. Smith.
The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
79 and 81 Peachtree St.
SIGN OF THE COFFEE POT.

Five Per Cent Loans
ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.
SIX PER CENT LOANS
ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Royal Insurance Co
OF LIVERPOOL.
ROCHESTER GERMAN INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN, AGENTS,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Bath Robes, Lounging Robes, Smoking Jackets, Fine Neckwear
And everything for men or boys in wearables. Not the least bit of trouble to find something to please you in our stock—it's so large and so varied. One line is not subordinate to another—each is full and complete, as well as having a range of prices which can't help but please every one. We always have tried to make this a store where every one can find just what they want and at prices they like to pay. Think we have succeeded better this time—as far as Christmas things go—than at any time previous.

Suits and Overcoats For Christmas.
If there are any men folks in your house who need a Suit or an Overcoat, why not surprise them with one for Christmas? Nothing more useful or appropriate for a home gift, and no better place to get them than here. If we did not have such large outlets and make these things ourselves, which lessens the cost fully one-fourth—we would have a hesitancy in making such bold assertions.

For the Boys' Christmas.
We have prepared Waists—some made like a man's shirt in the bosom. We have prepared ties of every sort—some in puffs and four-in-hands, like their fathers wear, only in boys' sizes. We have prepared Walking Sticks, Caps, Navy and Military Capes, Suits and Reefers almost without limit. Yes, they are the best styles we could buy or could make—but considering their make, their style and their fit—it's the best showing and the cheapest showing in the city. Don't make this assertion, either, without having looked into it and know whereof we speak. Hadn't you better look into it?

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street; Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.
OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL

Statten Sie uns einen Besuch ab
und ueberzeugen Sie sich von der hochfeinen Auswahl in
Juwelen, kostbare Steine, solide Silberwaren, geschliffenes Glas und Neuheiten,
welche wir getroffen haben.
MAIER & BERKELE,
I. Klasse Juwelen Geschæft, 31 Whitehall Street,
Wir berechnen nichts fuer Verpackung von Gegenstaenden, welche bei uns gekauft werden.—Offen jeden Abend bis Weihnachten.

A HOLIDAY OFFERING TO THE PEOPLE

Having decided to discontinue our Branch Store at 10 West Mitchell Street, we have marked down every Suit of Clothes to a price that hardly pays for the cloth in it. . . . . .

Such Slaughtering Prices Never Offered Before on Clothing.

What Would Make a More Sensible Xmas Gift than a Suit of Good Clothes?

Our $3.00 and $4.00 Suits now.....$2.50.
Our $5.00 and $6.00 Suits (All Wool) now.....$3.75.
Our $6.50 and $8.00 Suits (All Wool) now.....$5.00.

Better Goods in Like Proportion

Children's Suits, Odd Pants and Overcoats at Half Price

This sale will be a Genuine Sensation. The prices apply to goods in our Mitchell street store, as we do not intend removing any of this stock back to our main store. Come one! Come all! Come Quick if it is Bargains you want! . . . . . .

BATES, KINGSBERY & COMPANY,

10 WEST MITCHELL STREET.

GEORGIA'S DISPLAY WAS A BIG SUCCESS

The Surplus of $1,300 Will Be Used To Advertise the State.

MONEY WAS GIVEN FOR THAT

Commissioners Speak in Terms of Highest Praise of Gov. Northen.

HE BROUGHT BACK MANY PRIZES

Results Are Greater Than Were Expected by the Members of Board. A Present for the Chairman.

The members of the Omaha commission for Georgia are greatly pleased at the result of their work, as they have a right to be.

All of them speak in the highest terms of ex-Governor W. J. Northen, chairman of the commission. He gave more than half the year to the work and received no compensation at all, except his actual expenses.

The board will make him a Christmas present as an evidence of their appreciation. They will also compensate two stenographers who assisted in the clerical work and correspondence and the rest of the $1,300 surplus they will devote to advertising Georgia.

A pamphlet will be prepared describing the exhibit which Georgia made and telling of the many gold and silver medals which the state won at the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition. This pamphlet will be a good advertisement for the state. A copy will be sent to every visitor who registered at the Georgia building. In this way Georgia's exhibit will be brought back to the memory of all the visitors.

Mr. George C. Smith, president of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, who was treasurer of the fund, said yesterday that the money contributed for the state exhibit was a splendid advertisement. There is no telling, said he, how much benefit the state will derive.

"Governor Northen managed the whole matter with consummate judgment and skill and economy. This is evident from the fact that out of $8,000 subscribed we built a state building, paid the cost of installing and maintaining an exhibit which took nearly twenty prizes and then had $1,300 left. Governor Northen is entitled to great credit and to the gratitude of the whole state."

"I never saw so much good on this line accomplished with such a small sum," said Mr. Charles E. Harman, one of the members of the board. "Georgia carried off the honors over all the states in the union. We made a fine record in the west and undoubtedly attracted wide attention to Georgia.

"It was rather discouraging at first, but by persistent effort the money was raised through voluntary contributions. The money was judiciously spent and no one has any reason to regret having contributed. The people of the west are looking for homes in the south and Georgia is now the most favorably known of all the states south of the Ohio. Our display of minerals and agricultural products, to say nothing of the manufacturer, opened the eyes of those western people and they know that this is one state rich in possibilities for the settler."

Praise for Governor Northen.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill said that he was proud of what Georgia had accomplished.

"We went out in the heart of a rich agricultural country and captured prizes for our agricultural displays. The west is rich in minerals, but Georgia took the first prize for a mineral display. We knew that we had a great state, but those western people had to see it for themselves and the only way to convince them of it was by sending an exhibit illustrating our resources out to them. Thousands and thousands of western people saw our display and it was an education to them.

"Governor Northen worked zealously for months in behalf of Georgia, and it was a labor of love. He had no reward or hope thereof except in the appreciation of his home people. He was the right man in the right place. Almost any one else would have been discouraged last spring, when we had such poor luck in getting funds. But he made a tour of the state and by appealing to the people in twenty or more towns finally succeeded, with the help of the railroads, in raising $8,000. Of that sum only $6,700 was spent and never has Georgia made an investment of $6,700 which yielded such returns as we will get from the display which we made at Omaha."

Mr. Barbour Thompson, of the Southern railway, who was also a member of the commission, said that the exhibit was a wonderful object lesson to the people of the west. "The farmers saw that they could come to Georgia and raise grains and hay and cattle for less money and at a greater profit than on their own fertile prairies. The miners saw that Georgia has vast and rich mineral deposits which need only capital and thrift to develop them and make this a great mining state.

"The manufacturers realized that here in Georgia is a field for many enterprises which will pay handsomely. Here we have the raw material and the market with cheap transportation. I believe that our display in Omaha will be the direct means of bringing many settlers and much capital into the state in the near future. The people are deeply indebted to Govrnor Northen for his unselfish work."

Mr. F. H. Richardson, also a member of the commission, stated that the results far exceeded his expectation. Mr. Richardson made many speeches urging the people to contribute when the fund was being raised.

"I had the pleasure of accompanying Governor Northen on his tour last spring," said Mr. Richardson, "and I know how earnestly he worked to raise the money. I felt then that Georgia had a grand opportunity to advertise her resources, but I must confess that the results were better than I had dreamed. Georgia was awarded the highest prizes in competition with the richest states in the union and it is a distinction of which every Georgian may well be proud to win honors in such a competition. The judges paid Georgia a magnificent tribute in making their awards and it should be remembered that there was no favoritism. Every state was judged on its merits in that contest and Georgia led all the rest."

The commission was composed of the following well-known Georgians:

W. J. Northen, chairman; E. F. Blodgett, secretary; George C. Smith, treasurer; C. E. Harman, W. A. Hemphill, F. H. Richardson, J. S. B. Thompson, Atlanta; J. F. DeLacy, Eastman; Governor W. Y. Atkinson, Newnan; Edwin Brobston, Brunswick; W. A. Knowles, Rome; Thomas K. Scott, Augusta; George Ketchum, Macon; W. J. Kincaid, Griffin; D. D. Dyer, Augusta; P. A. Stovall, Savannah.

A PURE WINE — COOK'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE — IT'S EXTRA DRY.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

The general assembly did not add anything to or take anything from the insurance laws of the state.

The bill to reduce the amount of the deposit made by the fire insurance companies from $25,000 to $5,000, did not pass. The companies which are doing business in the state are generally opposed to the principle of putting up any deposit, although they recognize that it does in a measure afford protection to the citizens. A deposit of $25,000 required of a fire insurance company does not protect many policies, but it tends to keep out wild cat companies.

The law has one disadvantage. Georgia companies have to make a similar deposit in states which have reciprocal laws and that is a little hard on home companies. If every state required a deposit of $25,000, none but the very strongest companies could afford to do business in all the states.

The bill to amend the law requiring assessment life insurance companies to stamp their policies in red ink with a notice that the company is of the assessment class, passed the senate, but it lingered too long in the house and the law remains unchanged, to the disgust of the representatives of the assessment companies.

Comptroller General W. A. Wright says that fire insurance companies should be permitted to make their deposit in city and county bonds of Georgia as well as in state and United States bonds. Such a provision would be good for the cities and counties of Georgia, as it would create a demand for them by fire insurance companies. At the same time it would benefit the companies, because they could buy municipal and county bonds for less money than they have to pay for Georgia and United States bonds, which command a high premium.

A local underwriter commenting on the recent claim that the local agent of a certain New York company was responsible for the recent reduction on dwelling rates in Atlanta, said yesterday:

"I don't know who 'pro bono publico' is, but I am willing to bet that he is the 'modest, unassuming young man' who is the hero of the story. As a matter of fact, the 'modest, unassuming young man' had no more to do with reducing Atlanta rates than had the czar of Russia.

"Over two years ago the executive committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association had under consideration the reduction on this class, and the recent step is but the natural outcome of the agitation. No local agent and no one company can justly claim the credit. Some try to do so for advertising purposes, but the public ought to know that it is nothing more than what was to be expected from a condition of trade which forced action on the part of the insurance men.

"Insurance companies are as quick to respond to conditions which justify a reduction as they are to respond to conditions which force an advance. It is all poppy cock to talk about any sweet tempered, angelic young agent, forcing himself to the front, even at the expense of his modesty, to help the dear public."

HON. PORTER KING TO SPEAK.

Will Address the B. Y. P. U. of West End Sunday Night.

Hon. Porter King, who has recently visited Havana, will make an address before the Baptist Young People's Union of the West End Baptist church next Sunday night on the subject of missions in Cuba.

Mr. King's visit to Cuba was to investigate the condition of the Baptist mission cause on the island, and the information obtained by him is of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. King is an interesting speaker, and with a subject peculiarly interesting at this time, a treat is in store for all who hear him. It is desired that every member of the union be there.

QUICK ACTION.

Clean printing, simplicity, permanent and accurate alignment and durability are a few features of the

Wellington Typewriter No. 2

Equal to any $100 machine on the market.

sent to any responsible party on receipt of price.

$60.00

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after 10 days' trial. Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.

H. M. ASHE, Montgomery, Ala., general agent for Alabama, Western Georgia, and Northern Florida.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Box 4, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

LOCAL TEACHERS GET THEIR PAY

Checks for Salaries Have Been Made Out Up to Christmas.

SCHOOLS TO CLOSE FRIDAY

Holiday Exercises To Be Held in All Schools.

ROOMS ARE APPROPRIATELY DECORATED

Many Special Programmes Have Been Prepared and Schools Will Be Crowded with Visitors.

Superintendent W. F. Slaton has completed the work of making out the checks for the salaries of all the teachers in the city public schools. By applying at the superintendent's office, the teachers may now receive their checks calling for pay up to Christmas.

Several who called yesterday were given checks, and it is expected that in the next few days all the checks will be given out. The amount covering the salaries of the teachers has been deposited with the Lowry Banking Company, and all the teachers will receive their money in time for Christmas.

The work of making out the many checks was hurried as much as possible, so that there might be no delay in the matter of paying off the teachers.

Superintendent Slaton and his assistants were kept busy yesterday filling in the checks, and today everything will be in readiness for the prompt payment of salaries.

Many special programmes have already been prepared, and the parents and friends of the children are expected to attend the various schools in large numbers. The programmes in the main will consist of declamations, music and debates, and preparations for these exercises have been in progress for some time past.

A number of the schools have regularly organized societies, and the features of these will be the debates. Many excellent questions will be discussed by the participants in these debates, and the exercises as a whole will no doubt prove very interesting.

Nearly all the schoolrooms have been tastefully and appropriately decorated with holly and mistletoe in honor of the occasion, and present a very pleasing appearance.

SHORT TALKS AND SONGS.

Open Meeting of Young Men's Prayer Association This Evening.

This evening at 8 o'clock the Young Men's Prayer Association of the Central Presbyterian church will hold an open meeting in the lecture room of the church to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject to be discussed is: "The birth of Christ." Several brief talks will be made interspersed with musical selections. Under the faithful administration of President J. R. Thompson the Young Men's Prayer Association has made rapid progress during the past quarter.

There is no organization in connection with the Central Presbyterian church which has been more effective in mission work or more fruitful otherwise than the young Men's Prayer Association.

CITY COUPONS WERE BURNED.

Interest Amounting to $81,200 Has Been Paid Out This Year.

According to the usual custom, the finance committee of the city council met at the Lowry bank at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and destroyed the coupons paid by the city during the year.

The city has paid out in interest this year $81,200 on its bonded indebtedness. The coupons were all burned and no other business of any importance was transacted at the meeting.

WILL OBSERVE FOUNDER'S DAY.

Usual Observance Will Be Held at Gammon Seminary.

Founder's Day will be observed as usual at Gammon Theological seminary on next Friday, December 23d, at 3 p. m.

The address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon, of Baltimore. Dr. Lyon comes with a fine reputation as a brilliant speaker.

The public is invited to enjoy these exercises, which are held in commemoration of the great gifts given by Mr. Gammon to the seminary, which aggregate more than $500,000.

Be Prepared!

The bearing of children is not such a very serious ordeal to the woman who is prepared. If

Mother's Friend

that wonderfully soothing and relaxing liniment, be faithfully used during the period of pregnancy, there will be little morning sickness or nervousness, the critical hour will be relieved of much pain, and labor will be brief. Recuperation will be rapid, and all after-dangers will be avoided.

Sold by druggists for $1 a bottle.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK ON THE SUBJECT.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE SUPREME COURT

Interesting Decisions Handed Down in the High Court Yesterday.

HEAD NOTES GIVEN IN FULL

Reported by Stevens & Graham, Reporters of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Decisions rendered Wednesday, December 21, 1898.

174. Claflin & Co. et al. v. DeVaughn et al. Before Judge Littlejohn. Macon superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. A decree in equity is conclusive upon the parties to the case on all questions raised, or which could have been raised, relating to the property to be affected by the decree.

2. When personal property has been seized by a court of equity and one of the parties to the case has been allowed to take possession of the same upon giving bond to answer the decree to be rendered, such bond is to be treated as representing the property which was delivered to the obligor, and any party showing an interest in the property should be given a corresponding remedy upon the bond.

3. In such a case, where there are numerous parties, each claiming an interest in the property, and a decree is rendered in favor of some of them only, and in accordance therewith judgments in their favor are entered against the principal and securities on the bond, though such decree does not in express terms declare that the other parties are not entitled to judgments on the bond, yet where it is clearly inferable from the decree as a whole that such was the intention of the judge who framed it, the decree would preclude such parties from raising the question as to their interest in the property on a money rule brought by them against the sheriff, who had collected the money on an execution issued on the decree in the name of the parties in whose favor the decree had been rendered.

Judgment reversed. All the justices concurring.

Hardeman, Davis & Turner and R. L. Greer, for plaintiffs in error.

J. W. Haygood, J. I. Hall and Guerry & Hall, contra.

175. Coffey v. Pace. Before Judge Hansell. Dougherty superior court.

Little, J.—When a warrant to eject an intruder is sued out and is met by the counter-affidavit prescribed, the bona fides of the original possession is a material and vital question on the trial of the issue thus raised. When, therefore, in a given case, the evidence for the movant warrants the conclusion that he was, before the defendant's entry, lawfully in possession of the land, and raises inferences that such entry was not bona fide and under a claim of right, a nonsuit should not be granted.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

D. H. Pope & Son, for plaintiff in error. Walters & Wallace, contra.

176. Daniels v. Leonard, survivor. Before Judge Spence. Pulaski superior court.

Cobb, J.—When it is palpably apparent from the entire evidence in the record that the verdict was strongly and decidedly against the weight of the same and manifestly wrong, this court will not reverse a judgment granting a second new trial, although there may have been some evidence tending to support the verdict. Traylor v. Central Railroad and Banking Co., 79 Ga. 330; Wood v. Lane, 102 Ga. 190; Davis v. Chaplin, 102 Ga. 587.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

J. H. Martin, for plaintiff in error.

W. L. & Warren Grice, contra.

177. A. P. Brantley Co. v. Lee et al. Before Judge Sweat. Ware superior court.

Lewis, J.—1. Where a plea substantially and in general terms sets forth a defense of accord and satisfaction, and is especially demurred to on the ground that it does not with sufficient fulness set forth the defense relied upon, there is no error in overruling the demurrer when it appears that the same was not filed within the time required by law.

2. A plea of accord and satisfaction may be supported by parol evidence that promissory notes were delivered and accepted in settlement, without producing such notes or accounting for their non-production. It is error, however, to allow the witness in such a case to go into the contents of the notes by testifying to the amount for which they were given.

3. The evidence in this case was not sufficient to demand a verdict for the defendants, and the court, therefore, erred in directing a verdict in their favor.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Hitch & Myers, for plaintiff in error.

Toomer & Reynolds, contra.

178. DuBignon v. Mayor, etc., of Brunswick et al. Before Judge Sweat. Glynn superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. "Ignorance by both parties of a fact does not justify the interference of the court."

2. The clerk of the city council of Brunswick has authority to issue executions for municipal taxes due the city on assessments regularly made for previous years, where there has been a failure on the part of the clerk to issue such executions during the years for which the assessments were made.

3. The general assembly has the power to amend the charter of a city so as to change its laws touching the advertisement for sale of property for taxes, and such act is not unconstitutional because it applies to taxes due at the time of its passage.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Goodyear & Key, for plaintiff in error.

Owens Johnson, contra.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

27. Argument concluded.

46. Julius L. Brown v. Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company et al. Argued.

47 and 48. M. C. Hairston v. Security Investment Company et al., and vice versa. Argued.

Ly on & Co.'s **"Pick Leaf"** Extra Smoking Tobacco gives the consumers the very best tobacco they can get, two ounces for 10 cents. It is fast winning its way to public favor. Try it.

We are determined not to carry any goods over. Everything now on hand, consisting of diamonds, watches, clocks, and silverware, must be closed out; prices no object; three sales daily at 15 Peachtree street. Pickert Jewelry Co.

Fine Cherry Trees.

Don't fail to get a few of the Owen cherry trees.

Large, stately trees; fruit large, black, heart-shaped and delicious. The only kind that do well in the south. You can get one for 25c, six for $1, twenty for $2.50, 100 for $8, delivered prepaid. Trees one to three years old guaranteed. Address Cherry Mountain Supply Co., Ellenboro, N. C.

The New Dixie Cook Book Revised and Enlarged Edition.

Carefully compiled from the treasured family collections of many generations of noted housekeepers. Largely supplemented by tested recipes of the more modern southern dishes, contributed by well-known ladies of the south.

"The best is none too good." $2.75 postpaid. For sale by John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

AUCTION SALE OF PIANOS.

"Chickering,"
"Southern Gem."
"Kimball."

This consignment of Pianos must be sold to the Highest Bidder, Cash or Credit. Sale Friday, December 23rd, at 3 P. M.

Atlanta Auction Co., 87 Peachtree St.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

DON'T FREEZE IN ATLANTA!

Thomasville, the ideal winter resort, is only 11 hours from Atlanta.

THE MASURY HOTEL

one of the best furnished hotels in the south, is now open. A liberal management and reasonable rates. The only high-class hotel in city open all the year.

WARREN H. WILLIAMS, Manager.
(Formerly proprietor The Arlington, Gainesville, Ga.) tues-thur-sun

A GOOD PLACE TO BOARD THE

GRANT HOUSE

86 WHITEHALL ST.

A SPEEDY CURE

for Lost Manhood, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Results of Errors of Youth, Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys and other organs. Advice and valuable medical book, sealed free. Address Dr. GRINDLE, 171 West 12th St., New York City.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COLLEGES.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

Christmas and New Year's Rates—N., C. & St. L. Railway and Western & Atlantic Railroad will sell round tickets to all points in Southeastern Passenger Association territory, at one and one-third fare for round trip. Tickets on sale December 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th; also December 30th and 31st, 1898, and January 1st and 2d, 1899. In addition to above, tickets will be sold to students of schools and colleges, upon presentation of certificates signed by superintendent, principal or president thereof, December 16th to the 25th, inclusive. All tickets limited to January 4th, returning. For schedules, rates, routes, etc., apply to any agent. C. E. Harman, General Passenger Agent.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. John A. Grant has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Lemuel P. Grant, Jr., a lunatic. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in January, next.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

MEETING.

The fifty-first annual communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, A. F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic Hall, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, this (Thursday) evening, at 4 o'clock. The masters' degree will be conferd. Annual election of officers and public installation of some. Refreshments. All qualified brethren fraternally invited. H. M. WOOD, W. M.

W. A. STAMPS, Secretary.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. William R. Hammond, executor of will of Maggie E. C. Holmes, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

3m—thurs

yes tu th 11-13-11-17

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Mary Jane Alexander, administrator of estate of Henry S. Alexander, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Lee Hagan, executor of will of Johnnie Brown, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before first Monday in February next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Cornelia D. Cunningham, executrix of will of John D. Cunningham, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. Matia Louisa Lumpkin, executrix of the will of W. W. Lumpkin, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March, next, why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8-3mo thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. Reuben Arnold, guardian of Reuben R. Arnold, Lowry F. Arnold, Virginia L. Arnold, Thomas R. Arnold and Daisy D. Arnold, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January, next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. Mattie T. Johnson, guardian of James E. Johnson, minor, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and praye for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January, next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. Charles Settles has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mattie Settles, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in January, next.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. J. T. Holleman has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Thomas R. R. Cobb, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in January, next.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. Ida M. Hornsby has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Amanda H. Hill, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in January, next.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. George Murray has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Milton R. Murray, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in January, next.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. It being necessary that a guardian should be appointed for Alice Eliza Corley, Willie Louise Corley and Myrtis Mildred Corley, minors of said county, and no application having been made therefor, notice is hereby given that on the first Monday in January, next, said guardianship will be vested in the county guardian, unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. It being necessary that a guardian should be appointed for Richard Corley, a lunatic, of said county, and no application having been made therefor, notice is hereby given that on the first Monday in January, next, said guardianship will be vested in the county guardian, unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Mary Kennedy, administratrix of estate of Matt Ryan, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, December 7, 1898. Adaline Mills has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Solomon Mills, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in January, next.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, November 9, 1898. Mary Jane Alexander, administrator of estate of Henry S. Alexander, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Lee Hagan, executor of will of Johnnie Brown, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before first Monday in February next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. R. I. Kelley, administrator of estate of Samuel G. Hammond, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. John N. Maloney, administrator of estate of Mrs. Mary A. Malone, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, December 7, 1898. The appraisers appointed upon application of Alice P. Lyle, widow of A. J. Lyle, for a twelve months' support for herself having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next January term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, December 8, 1898. B. O. Kennedy, administrator of estate of Ellen M. Kennedy, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec9—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, December 7, 1898. The appraisers appointed upon application of Lucretia Pullum, widow of S. S. Pullum, for a twelve months' support for herself having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next January term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

dec 8 15 22 29-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Nathan C. Carr, administrator of estate of Florella A. Carr, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. James P. Field, executor of will of Fannie R. Baker, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Dennis J. Baker, administrator of estate of Georgia Spraggins, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Mary B. Church, administratrix of estate of John Church, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. John T. Paden, executor of will of Thomas N. Paden, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

oct 13—3m—thur

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

ROSES FOR SOME, THORNS FOR OTHERS

Most everybody meeting everybody else these busy days of holiday shopping will sigh underneath a weight of small bundles, and exclaim: "Hard times, this year, hard times."

"Hard times" it may be for some, as we cannot examine the pocketbooks of every shopper, but judging from the hundreds of people who throng the shops and buy more than they can carry, it would seem that this familiar greeting of "hard times" was more of a habit with people than the expression of a reality.

"Are you doing a good business, and what do people buy most?" was asked a prominent dry goods merchant.

"I notice a tendency to purchase the useful and more substantial things," he replied, "rather than the smaller or, as one might term them, the 'ornamental things.' For instance, look at these; they seem to be the rage as Christmas gifts this season," and he pointed to a number of mink and fur collarettes. "Woman seems to regard them as necessary to the completion of her toilet, and mothers give them to daughters, sisters give them to sisters, and women friends are beginning to make each other such practical gifts." He then displayed a variety of handsome fur capes, collarettes and storm collars, and explained that the season was one for furs, and that these few mild spring days were but the forerunners of a bitter cold January and February—but these merchants will tell a credulous, vain woman anything.

"It is so hard for me to know what to give members of my family," said a busy little woman to this same merchant, and as if each member of the family had confided in him, he immediately suggested the proper, the practical thing. He showed a variety of elderdown dressing saques, in all colors, that every woman should have in a wardrobe, and then "silk petticoats," he suggested are never amiss; there cannot be too many in any woman's wardrobe." And that is true. Times may be hard, but dainty woman must have her silk petticoats—a light one for evening, a darker one for afternoon or morning wear.

For a school girl, it is a hard matter to know what to buy, and yet a mother grasps at a practical idea when she buys her daughter a comfortable cloth jacket, or one of those pretty golf capes.

"I would not be without my golf cape," said a woman, drawing hers snugly about her. "They are so nice for traveling, so nice for a carriage wrap, just the thing for an emergency of any kind." But everybody knows what a comfortable garment a golf cape is.

The "Cyrano" chains and the pretty fans attached are being bought by everybody, and make very appropriate gifts for young women, and the dainty cambric handkerchiefs with real lace edges are among the dainty things that, despite hard times, women are buying by the dozen.

And "Mr. Baby" and "Miss Baby," what to buy them may agitate many a fond parent, but madame, the milliner, has all the tips about the latest raiment for infants.

"The tiny 'tots,'" she says, "still in their first long clothes, are wearing the tight-fitting little caps of finest mull embroidery and lace, and to make them warmer they are lined with various colored silks. But for those little ladies who have arrived at the age of dictating letters to Santa Claus, caps are very pretentious things, made of bengoline silk, or light colored velvets with face ruches of chiffon very full and soft in effect, and tied with soft ribbon bows under the chin. Little cloaks are seen this season mostly in all the shades of blue. A style very cunning has its waist part tight fitting and the skirt fulled in. A finish is given in white leather belts and the broad collars are ornamented with white silk braids. The merchant and the milliner both are showing lovely things in baby furs, the little white capes have regular storm collars to them to keep little ears warm, while the muffs to correspond make baby fingers defiant of 'Jack Frost.'"

SCHOOL GIRLS WILL HELP LITTLE ONES

The pupils of the Girls' High school will beautifully combine pleasure with charity at their annual Christmas meeting of the Mallon Society to take place in Browning hall tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. After an appropriate programme of music and literature a beautiful Christmas tree will be brilliantly illuminated, and among the special guests to enjoy it will be the little children of the Sheltering Arms large enough to be present.

On the tree will be something suitable for each child, and the girls of the high school will distribute the gifts, candies, nuts, apples and oranges. The gifts upon the tree have been purchased with money raised from time to time by entertainments given by the pupils and by donations from them. The scene will be a beautiful one, and those who have been fortunate enough to receive invitations to the meeting will witness a happy Christmas gathering.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION

The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Davis was the scene last night of a very brilliant reception given by them in honor of Miss Davis, of Charlottesville, Va. There is always an unusual brightness and life about the parties of Christmas week, and last night the spirit of the season in all its happiness seemed to possess the several hundred guests who called between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

The music rendered by the orchestra was appropriately bright and charming, while the decorations, including the beautiful holly berries, told again the story that Christmas was at hand. The American bamboo that has become the favored decorations both north and south, was the background for the innumerable wreathes and clusters of holly berries that were seen on all sides. Branches of the bamboo over the archways and doors were effective in their arrangement with here and there the old-fashioned mistletoe that made so much merriment in "Ye olden days."

In vases and bowls in the various cabinets in the drawing room and dining room were splendid American Beauties, their color intensified now and then by clusters of deep-tinted crimson carnations that permeated the entire atmosphere with their fragrance.

The chandeliers, lamps and side lights had upon them crimson shades that made the light one of soft and effective radiance.

Upstairs punch was served, while downstairs Mrs. Colquitt Carter presided at the coffee urn. An elegant supper was served after 11 o'clock in the evening and the entertainment in every detail was a pronounced success.

With Mr. and Mrs. Davis stood their charming guest of honor, while the following ladies were in the receiving party: Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. S. Julian Ravenel, Mrs. Arthur Hobbs, Mrs. George Traylor, Mrs. George S. May, Mrs. Barbour Thompson, Mrs. Harry Atkinson and Mrs. Colquitt Carter.

Mrs. Davis wore an elegant toilet of pink brocaded taffetas and Miss Davis was becomingly attired in yellow gros-grain silk, lace-trimmed.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS

The children of the Dolly Madison chapter, Children of the American Revolution, will meet this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock at the residence of Miss Martha Brown, Washington street.

JULIA LOWRY PORTER,
Secretary.

The Friday Afternoon Euchre Club will meet with Mrs. Robert Foreman Friday morning at half-past 10 o'clock and not at 10 o'clock as previously stated.

The child study section of the Atlanta Woman's Club held an important meeting yesterday afternoon.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

The younger society set is looking forward with great pleasure to the dancing party at which Miss Corinne Swift will entertain next Monday night. Miss Swift will not make her formal debut in Atlanta society until next year, but she has been the center of attraction at several brilliant entertainments given by the younger set recently. She is a brunette beauty of pronounced type and is exceedingly bright. A hundred guests will be entertained by Miss Swift Monday evening and she will receive them in an appropriate toilet of pink organdie. The house decorations will be of holly, mistletoe and bamboo.

***

Miss Olive Speer leaves Saturday for Rome, Ga., where she will be among the young lady guests at the house party to be given by Miss Letitia Johnson, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson. On Monday night Miss Johnson will make her formal debut at a brilliant reception, and on Wednesday evening she will entertain at a cotillon. A number of Atlanta people will be in attendance at the party.

***

Miss Florence Jackson, the lovely young daughter of Mrs. Harry Jackson, will return from Lucy Cobb institute Saturday to spend the holidays at home.

***

Miss Belle Nash, who is winning laurels at the Lucy Cobb institute for her unusual artistic talents, returns home Saturday for the holidays.

***

The many friends of Miss Elizabeth Venable will be glad to learn that she has recovered from her recent illness.

***

Mrs. D. C. Bacon has returned to her home in Albany.

***

Mrs. John D. Little is the guest of friends in the city.

***

Miss Susan Calhoun is expected home from Baltimore to spend the holidays.

***

Mr. E. P. McKissick, of Asheville, will spend the holidays in Atlanta the guest of friends at the Kimball house.

***

Colonel Oscar Brown will spend the Christmas holidays the guest of his mother in Athens, Ga.

***

Mrs. J. W. Wells and daughter are visiting in Richmond.

***

Mrs. Virgil O. Perryman has returned from Terre Haute, Ind., where she spent two months.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Andrews will entertain at cards the evening of the 31st of December in honor of Messrs. Clifford and Howard Anderson.

***

The younger dancing set will entertain the evening of the 29th at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Holliday on Forrest avenue.

***

Over nine hundred dollars was realized by the ladies of the Catholic church at their bazaar given at Mrs. Ridley's Tuesday.

***

Miss Anna Dillard Howell, the charming and beautiful young daughter of Hon. Allen Howell, of Waynesville, N. C., passed through the city last evening en route to Jacksonville, Fla., on a visit to friends in the "Land of Flowers." She will return and make a visit to relatives and friends in this city about the middle of January.

Ludlow in Havana.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There will be a police force of 1,000 men in Havana at the beck and call of Military Governor Ludlow, so that American methods of peace guardianship may be fairly tested in the Cuban capital. More important even than the preservation of public order is the problem of sanitation which looms up before the new local administration of Havana. General Ludlow has had ample experience in dealing with questions relating to the health of cities, but the amelioration of the unsanitary conditions which have made the Cuban capital a pest hole for more than two centuries is a task in comparison with which the cleansing of the Augean stables might be regarded as mere child's play. It is a rare opportunity to confer a great public benefit and to make a lasting reputation as the foremost of modern sanitarians; and such a chance means success to men of General Ludlow's stamp.

WYLIE MAKES HIS ANNUAL REPORT

Commissioner of Public Works Submits Record of Year.

THE FORCE HAS BEEN BUSY

Good Number of Streets Have Been Graded and Repaired.

INCREASE IN PERSONS AT STOCKADE

There Were 355 More Inmates There This Year Than Last—Captain Wylie's Figures in Full.

The various heads of municipal departments are at work preparing their annual reports to be submitted to the council at the end of the year. Captain D. G. Wylie, commissioner of public works, was the first to complete his record, and it was handed in yesterday.

The figures show that the public works department has been unusually busy this year. A good deal of work has been done on the streets, etc., and the result evidences the great efficiency of the popular head of this department, and his secretary, Mr. Frank Moses.

There is very little difference between the amount of work done on the streets and sewers and sidewalks this year and last. The report of the stockade shows that 355 more prisoners were sent there this year than last. The average number of prisoners a day was five more than last year. The cost of maintaining the stockade was $33.21 cheaper this year than last.

Captain Wylie's figures are as follows:

Grading 52,858 cubic yards, cost $5,515.95.
Washouts, 34,241 cubic yards, $4,048.50.
Guttering, 128,686 square feet.
Curb, 6,361.9 lineal feet.
Pavement repaired, 9,258 square yards.
Fences rebuilt, 6,408 lineal feet.
Number of streets graded, 34.
Number of catch basins built, 93.
Manholes built, 8.
Sewer pipe used for drains and repairs, 4,453½ feet.
Bridges repaired, 11.
Rock crossings, 21.
Rock walls built and repaired, 525 perches.

STOCKADE PRISON.

Number of prisoners sent to stockade from December 15, 1897, to December 15, 1898:

Men	3,226
Women	1,094
Boys	418
Total	4,738
Last year	4,383

Number of days served by prisoners:

Men	29,361
Women	13,054
Boys	7,664
Total	50,079
Last year	48,296

Average number of prisoners per day	137
Last year	132
No. days lost on account sickness	227
Last year	285

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Purchase meal, meat, coal, blankets, etc.	$4,067.63
Products of farm consumed by prisoners	597.98
Total	$4,665.61
Last year	4,698.81
Cost for each prisoner per day	9 1-3c
Last year	9¾c

COST OF FEEDING STOCK.

Purchase oats, corn, hay and bran	$5,094.19
Farm products	905.20
Total	$5,999.39
Last year	5,096.72

This amount was expended in feeding 56 mules and 3 horses.

Cost of feeding per head per day	27.86
Cost of feeding per head 1897	23.67

STOCKADE FARM.

Products of farm	$1,503.18
Cost of seed and cultivation	920.94
Total	$582.24
Last year	767.12

PORTER SAT UP WITH $100,000.

Forced To Hold a Mexican Mining King's Fortune While Latter Slept.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Mr. C. P. Wheeler, the mining king of Humulco, Mexico, has much cause for congratulating himself that he fell in with an honest man when he boarded the Santa Fe limited at Albuquerque last Thursday on his journey east. He is manager for his own valuable property there, and also looks after the interests of several nonresident syndicates and handles large quantities of cash all the time.

When he was shown his berth in the sleeper Aestes, in charge of Conductor Breed, of Chicago, and Porter W. H. Hubbell, of Kansas City, he informed the porter that he intended to surrender himself wholly to his care and wanted all the attention that was required. Mr. Hubbell has been in the Pullman service long enough to know exactly what was required and he stowed the mining king away snugly in his berth.

Prior to falling asleep Mr. Wheeler called Porter Hubbell to him and said he had some cash he wanted to turn over for safekeeping. Mr. Hubbell declined to take it, but declinations don't go with the mining king and he simply called the porter to him and loaded him up with his valuables. He reached down in his bootleg and pulled out a roll of new bills and handed them to the porter with the injunction to take care of it during the night. Mr. Hubbell would not take it except that it was witnessed, and Conductor Breed and N. J. Aldrich, of Aurora, Ill., and A. M. Nowry, of Chicago, witnessed the acceptance of the trust. There were bills of $1,000 denomination in the roll. When he saw the amount Mr. Hubbell said he was going to back out right there.

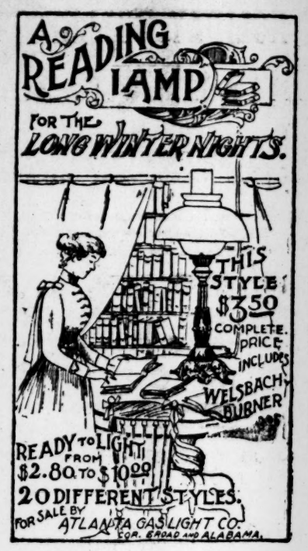
"No you won't," said the miner; "just take the rest of it," and he fished out of his pockets a dozen drafts and a letter of credit for sums aggregating more than $10,000 more and handed them to the porter and then rolled into his berth and quietly went to sleep.

All that night Mr. Hubbell sat in the opposite berth watching the slumber of the miner. Not once did he let his eyes close in sleep, nor did he take the roll out of his hand all night.

The next morning the miner awoke and, without the slightest air of surprise, had his fortune returned to him. He took it as a simple matter, and promised to reward the porter for his kindness, and Friday night, when the train reached Kansas City, Mr. Hubbell was called to the berth and the miner dropped into his hand two twenty-dollar gold coins. It was a tip that was so liberal the porter was astonished, but the miner made it still better by presenting him with a miners' heavy overcoat, a creation that is made to weather any experiences the winter in the mountains may bring.

Mr. Hubbell arrived from his run yesterday. He said he had never encountered such an experience before, although he has had years of experience in the service. He admitted he was delighted to get rid of the cash and heaved a great sigh of relief when it was safely returned and the big miner tucked it snugly away down in his capacious bootleg.

"I've had lots of tips and seen plenty of money, but it makes a man feel queer to have $10,000 in clean new bills in his possession and the owner sound asleep all the time," he declared. "I am always willing to care for our passengers, but I hope the Mexican miners won't carry so much cash next time when they ride with me."



A SICK CLERK CAUSED DELAY

State Treasurer Speer Says It Was Impossible To Make Out Checks.

LEGISLATORS RUSHED HIM

The Public Schools Will Get $1,397,922 Next Year, a Loss of $242,000 from This Year.

State Treasurer Speer did not like the interview published by The Constitution yesterday with State School Commissioner Glenn. The latter had explained that the delay in getting off the pay for 8,300 school teachers in Georgia was not his fault. Professor Glenn wanted the 8,300 teachers and the 16,000 other people, more or less, who share in the pay of the teachers, to understand that he had attempted to get the money out of the treasury for ten days.

Yesterday the treasurer, the comptroller general, Colonel W. A. Wright and Professor Glenn met to figure up the amount of money which the schools will get the coming year.

Treasurer Speer referred to Professor Glenn's interview. The treasurer said that one of his clerks had been sick, and he had the legislature to pay off, and that it had been a physical impossibility for him to make out the 160 or 170 checks for the county superintendents of education.

Professor Glenn thought that an extra effort should have been made by the treasurer in order to accommodate 25,000 people who were waiting for the teachers to be paid.

After the talk between the treasurer and the commissioner of education, Professor Glenn made the following statement to a representative of The Constitution:

"Since the publication of the interview this morning, Treasurer Speer has informed me that the delay in the issuance of the school checks from his office was caused by the illness of one of his clerks, and by the rush of work occasioned by the making of settlements with the members of the legislature, who left on the 17th instant.

"Mr. Speer states that under the circumstances it was a physical impossibility to make out the checks earlier, and he regrets the delay as I do.

"The school officials and, through them, the teachers were notified that the checks would be issued on December 15th, and it is but natural that they should charge any delay to me, which, notwithstanding the circumstances which necessitated the delay in the treasury department, would be an injustice to myself.

"However, the checks have been delivered to me today. I have mailed them to the county school commissioners, and the greater number of the teachers will have their money by the end of the week."

School Fund $2,397,922 for 1899.

The commissioner of education, the state treasurer and the comptroller general met yesterday and figured out the amount of money which the public schools of the state will get in 1899.

The total is $1,397,922.

That is all they will have to run on from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899.

The sum is a decrease of $242,000.

The fund is made up as follows:

Direct appropriation	$ 800,000
Rental State road	210,006
Liquor tax	104,659
Hire of convicts	13,662
Show tax	6,000
Dividends Georgia railroad stock	2,046
Fertilizer fees	16,749
Oil fees	15,000
Poll tax	230,000
Total	$1,397,922

This amount will allow $2.10 for every child of school age in the state.

Georgia's school population is 660,870. Of these 341,521 are white and 319,340 are colored.

In the course of a few days the apportionment will be made by counties. This apportionment is made by multiplying the number of children of school age in a county by $2.10.

The net loss of $242,000 for the state will cut off about six weeks of the school term, and the money available will enable the state to give about five months of school to every county.

Water Board Meets.

The water board met in regular session at the city hall yesterday afternoon. No business of any importance was transacted.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is pure and palatable.

For years it has been used for coughs and colds, for consumption, for those whose blood is thin or colorless, whose systems are emaciated or run down.

For children it means health and strength, stronger bones and teeth, and food for the growing mind.

Baby gains in weight and thrives when Scott's Emulsion is added to its milk.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

When You Hang Up

Your Xmas stockings you'll need some things we want to supply you with. Wearables for men and boys is what we refer to, they don't all want toys and pictures.

What Is It You Need?

A Hat? Prices range from 50c to $4.50.
A Tie? 25c to $2.00
Collars? 10c, 2 for 25c, and 25c
Cuffs? 15c, 25c and 40c
Gloves? 25c to $2.00
Shirts? 50c to $1.50
Underwear? 50c to $2.50
Suspenders? 25c to $1.50
Sox? 10c to 50c
Umbrellas? 75c to $6.00
A Child's Suit? $2.00 to $6.50
A Youth's Suit? $5.00 to $15.00
A Man's Suit? $7.50 to $22.50
A Man's Overcoat? $6.00 to $25.00
Trousers? $1.50 to $7.50
Knee Breeches? 50c to $1.50

The above list should be helpful in making out your list of presents. Please remember you'll find nothing shoddy here, no matter how low the price. Our merchandise is marked, and marked in Plain Figures what it is worth—nothing more, nothing less. If for any reason you should become dissatisfied with any purchase, bring it back and exchange or get your money, but don't wait until Xmas eve to purchase, Come NOW,

Eisemann & Weil
3 WHITEHALL.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills

The "Jenness Miller" Shoe For Women.

IT HAS remained for a woman to devise the shape of a perfect and comfortable shoe. Mrs. Jenness Miller has given her life to the study of Physical Culture and the Improvement of Dress for Women, and these shoes represent her idea of what women should wear. They are the most comfortable, durable, and graceful shoes yet made.

We are the sole agents for the "JENNESS MILLER" SHOES for this city. A trial will convince you of their all around superiority over any other shoe on the market today. $3.50

Buck Bros. & Co.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)
THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
R. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent,
S. L. ROGERS, Pass. Passenger Agent,
ATLANTA, GA.

Nothing Like Wool

To take the nip out of a cold wind or the shiver out the still cold that noses about so quietly and so tirelessly.

There isn't an Overcoat, there isn't a Suit in the house that isn't all wool.

Isn't it a satisfaction to know of a clothing store where "all wool" means every bit wool?

Isn't it a greater satisfaction even to know that you pay no more for clothing here than where the cloth and the making are questionable?

Very likely our prices are less.

Men's Overcoats by Thousands

Yet for every Overcoat there has been pull, haul, twist, jerk of inspectors to see that quality, linings, buttons, trimmings are right.

Business and Dress Overcoats, $8.50 to $35.00.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.,

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE GRAND
MATINEE TODAY AND TONIGHT
Return of the Famous and Only
LILIPUTIANS
In Their Biggest Success,
THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.
The best spectacular production and the liveliest extravaganza ever seen. Presented exactly as seen for twelve weeks in New York city.
ENTIRE PRODUCTION IN ENGLISH.
Three Grand Ballets,
Pink French Ball,
Musical Festival,
Submarine Dance.
LIVING WAR PICTURES—CUBA LIBRE.
Sale now open at Grand box office.
Night Prices—25c to $1.50.
Matinee Prices—25c to $1.00.

DeGIVES COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinee Saturday.
PHIL. W. AND NETTIE
PETERS
COMEDY COMPANY.
(Formerly Peters & Green),
TONIGHT,
A MISERABLE MARRIAGE.
Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.
Sale now open at Miller's.
$25 given away Saturday night.

IMPERIAL
Week commencing Christmas matinee, Monday, December 26th.
ALWAYS THE BEST!
FRED RIDER'S NEW
"Night Owls" Burlesquers
Everything new this season. Brilliant Scenic and Electrical Effect. A High-Grade Organization. Magnificent costumes. The latest European craze.
The Manila Maids.
The Police Brigade, Our Summer Girls, The Happy Dancing Maidens, The Sporty Boys and Grand Olio of Vaudeville Stars. The Persian Sensation.
SISTERS ALGERIA,
In the latest Parisian dance, Cat a la la.
3 RIO BROTHERS 3
European Athletes—Chas. Falke, the favorite tenor; Adams & Kelly, leading laugh producers; Lew Carroll, the funny comedian of America; Billy Williams, the eccentric Irishman.
20—GAY BURLESQUERS—20
The Burlesque Satire,
"A PACK OF CARDS."

CABLE RECITAL HALL
DENCK in a cyclus of six piano recitals, the second to be given Friday afternoon, 4 o'clock, programme devoted to BEETHOVEN. Admission, 50 cents.
CONOVER PIANO USED.
G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of authority granted in the will of E. W. Holland, deceased, and for the purposes therein named, will be sold before the court house door, in Fulton county, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: Block "U" of the Holland property, as per plat made in May, 1883, on file in the office of G. W. Adair, commencing at the southwest corner of Fifth and Myrtle street and running thence west along Fifth street 321 feet to the line of the city of Atlanta's stockade property, thence south along said line 569 feet to the line of the Columbia Land Company's property, thence east along the line of said property 327 feet to Myrtle street, and thence north along the west side of Myrtle street 568 feet to the beginning point; also a strip fifty feet wide off the west side of block "U" of said plat, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southwest corner of Myrtle and Fifth streets and running thence east along the south side of Fifth street fifty feet, thence south 568 feet to the line of the Columbia Land Company's property, thence west along said line fifty feet to Myrtle street, thence north along the line of Myrtle street 568 feet to the beginning point; together with the right to said purchaser of occupying Myrtle street. Said property being in land lot No. 12, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and containing 5.33 acres. Terms cash.

KATE B. HOLLAND,
Trustee for Her Children.
dec8 15 22 29

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.
$5,000—For property renting for $60 per month; 8 houses and corner lot 150x150; near fn.
$4,500—Elegant 9-room home on corner lot on one of the principal streets, in half mile of depot.
$3,000—For two-story 7-room house on north side, near Jackson st., on car line.
$800—Beautiful Georgia ave. lot; paved st. and car line; cheap.
$1,200—7½ acres ¾ mile east of city limits, in 150 yards electric car line; fine truck farm.
$2,500—Beautiful cottage and lot on Woodward ave., on very easy terms.
FARMS—Some very cheap and well located, near Atlanta.
MONEY to lend on city property 5 to 8 per cent.
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Real Estate and Renting Agent
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To those seeking homes desirably located, offices well situated, stores, warehouses or places for manufacturing purposes, I would say that you fail to consult your interest should you not call at my office before locating. While a little past the season for securing very desirable homes, I have some exceptionally choice ones on both north and south side yet to offer. Call and get one of my descriptive lists, and let me show you any of the property I have now to offer. G. W. ADAIR.

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AUCTION.

The great auction sale of Peter Lynch's at 7 West Mitchell street for the purpose of complying with the new city ordinance separating the liquor business from any other business by the 1st of January, 1899, still continues and will do so until sold out, absolutely to the highest bidder. No by-bidding. The stock consists of boots, shoes, harness and harness and shoe leather, shoe lasts, collars and bridle, collar pads, lap robes, horse blankets, men's and boys' hats, guns and pistols and various other goods and notions too numerous to mention, such as has been kept in a first-class variety store. The goods are actually sacrificed. Leo Fresh, auctioneer. Terms cash on conclusion of the sale, when the goods are delivered right there and then.

In the meantime, Mr. Lynch's sale of the best of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., continues at 95 Whitehall street.

OUR SPECIAL CUT PRICE SALE
Will continue until Christmas at our Retail Store, No. 25 Whitehall Street.
SPECIAL DINNER SET OFFERS:

Dinner Sets worth $20.00 for	$15.00
Dinner Sets worth $25.00 for	$18.50
Dinner Sets worth $30.00 for	$22.50
Dinner Sets worth $40.00 for	$30.00
Dinner Sets worth $50.00 for	$42.50
Dinner Sets worth $65.00 for	$50.00

Everything in our store offered at "cut prices." Fish Sets, Game Sets, Salad Sets, Ice Cream Sets. Our superb collection of Crystal Cut Glass, Bohemian Art Vases, Art Pottery, Fancy China, Bric-a-Brac. . . . .
NOTHING RESERVED! CALL AND SEE!
DOBBS, WEY & CO.

SHOWS WIDER SCOPE

No Let Up in Bullish Feeling Pervading Wall Street.

SECURITIES SOUGHT FOR

Federal Steel Led the Advance—Southern 1 Per Cent Dividend a Disappointment.

New York, December 21.—The stock market was strong most of the day, particularly in the late trading. Fractional gains were general in the railways, while the advance in a number of specialties reached considerable proportions. A curious exception to the general advance was noticed in stocks where dividends have been declared, namely, New York Central, Southern preferred and Atchison preferred. In some quarters larger dividends had been expected and in the case of Southern preferred and Atchison preferred a statement had been looked forward to that they could be put on a regular dividend basis, instead of disbursements from time to time as the earnings warranted. A considerable increase in its quarterly surplus was responsible for New York Central's rise from the extreme low point. The efforts of London traders to cover short lines in Americans gave tone to the local market early. This was particularly the case in Baltimore and Ohio, which advanced very buoyantly locally. There were large purchases also for foreign account of St. Paul. Most stocks unaffected by special developments or foreign quotations were freely offered by the traders, but this caused little more than a period of hesitancy and a shading in railway quotations. Rumore that Chicago and Alton had been secured in the interest of Union Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio resulted in a sharp rise in all the securities mentioned. Federal Steel stock was bought confidently by the same parties who have recently been large purchasers At the same time they emphatically denied rumors that Federal Steel was about to absorb another large concern. The Southwestern railroads were very prominent in today's activity and strength, notably Texas Pacific.

The bond market showed irregularity in spots, profit taking being evident in Atchison adjustment. Heavy purchases of Texas Pacific 2ds were made late in the day, which carried them above 49. The general market, notwithstanding the hesitancy of some issues, displayed a very healthful under tone. Total sales $5,040,000.

United States old 3c registered advanced ¼ in the bid price.

New York, December 21.—Total sales of stocks today 845,500 shares, including 27,625 Atchison, 78,700 ditto preferred, 6,668 Baltimore and Ohio, 30,420 Central Pacific, 5,403 Chesapeak and Ohio, 6,820 Cincinnati, Burlington and Quincy, 3,350 Denver and Rio Grande, 4,859 ditto preferred, 8,554 Lake Erie and Western, 8,518 ditto preferred, 7,620 Louisville and Nashville, 5,900 Manhattan, 6,220 Minneapolis and St. Louis, 7,100 Missouri Pacific, 3,240 ditto preferred, 5,412 New York Central, 8,220 Northern Pacific, 10,620 Rock Island 47,620 Union pacific, 32,320 ditto preferred, 19,320 St. Paul, 16,450 Southern Pacific, 6,170 Southern, 15,200 Southern preferred, 43,190 Texas and Pacific, 13,840 Paper, 11,080 Tobacco, 95,020 Federal Steel, 42,500 ditto preferred, 5,820 People's Gas, 11,420 Consolidated Gas, 3,385 Colorado Fuel and Iron, 5,060 Pacific Mail, 56,200 Sugar, 4,400 Western Union, 12,865 St. Louis and Southwestern preferred, 6,700 Chicago Great Western.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent.

Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in banker's bills at $4.84¾@4.84¾ for demand and 4.81@4.82 for 60 days; posted rates $4.82½ and $4.85½; commercial bills $4.80¾.

Silver certificates 59½@60¼c.

Bar silver 59¼c.

Mexican dollars 46⅝c.

Government bonds firmer.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	18⅝	New Jersey Central	93
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	125¾	New York Central	122⅜
Baltimore and Ohio	72¾	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	14
Canada Pacific	84	do. 1st preferred	65
Canada Southern	65⅜	do. 2d preferred	36
Central Pacific	16¾	Norfolk & Western	16¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	North American Co.	6¾
Chicago & Alton	171	Northern Pacific	41¾
C., B. & Q.	122	do. preferred	76⅞
C., R. & P. Illinois	96	Ontario & Western	17¾
do. preferred	110	Oregon R. & Nav.	51
Chic. Great Western	15¼	Oregon Short Line	49
Chic., Ind. & L.	7¾	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	81½
do. 1st preferred	31	do. 2d preferred	64
Chic. & N. W.	141⅜	Pittsburg	172
do. preferred	186	Reading	19
C., C., C. & St. L.	44	do. 1st preferred	40⅝
do. preferred	96	Rio Grande & W.	20
Del. & Hudson	105	do. preferred	64
Del., Lac. & W'n	149⅜	Rock Island	109¾
Del. & Rio Grande	16⅜	St. Louis & Santa Fe	8⅞
do. preferred	65⅞	do. 1st preferred	68¾
Erie (new)	14⅜	do. 2d preferred	33¼
do. preferred	37⅜	St. L. & S. W.	7¾
Ft. Wayne	175	do. preferred	17⅜
Great North'n pref.	139	St. Paul	117⅜
Hocking Valley	3¼	do. preferred	165¼
Illinois Central	113⅜	St. P. & Omaha	92
Lake Erie & W'n	21⅜	do. preferred	108
do. preferred	75⅝	St. P., M. & M.	173
Lake Shore	201¼	Southern Pacific	34⅜
Louisville & Nash.	63⅜	Southern Railway	10¼
Manhattan L.	97⅛	do. preferred	41⅜
Metro. Street Ry.	191⅜	Texas & Pacific	18⅝
Michigan Central	111	Union Pacific	42⅜
Minn. & St. Louis	31⅜	do. preferred	72⅜
do. preferred	99¼	U. P., D. & G., pfd.	78
Missouri Pacific	43	Wabash	8
Mobile & Ohio	30¼	do. preferred	23
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	Wheeling & L. E.	5⅞
do. preferred	37¾	do. preferred	20⅜

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	108	United States	50
American	144	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	33	do. preferred	113
do. preferred	86½	National Lin. Oil	8¾
American Spirits	12¾	Pacific Mail	43
do. preferred	35⅞	People's Gas	108¾
American Tobacco	140½	Pullman Palace	149
do. preferred	128	Silver Certificates	59½
Consolidated Gas	195	Stand. Rope & Twine	3¾
Com. Cable Co.	175	Sugar	125⅛
Col. F. & Iron	29¼	do. preferred	110¾
do. preferred	77	T. C. & Iron	36¾
General Electric	92¼	U. S. Leather	6¾
Haw. Com. Co.	58	do. preferred	68⅞
Illinois Steel	104	U. S. Rubber	44⅜
International Paper	60	do. preferred	111
do. preferred	90	Western Union	92¾
La Clede Gas	52	Federal Steel	44⅞
Lead	37⅜	do. preferred	82

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107	N. Y. Central 1sts	117½
U. S. new 4s reg	128⅝	N. J. Cent. 5s	114
do. coupon	128⅜	N. Carolina 6s	125
U. S. 4s	111¾	do 4s	104
do. coupon	113	Northern Pac. 1sts	117¼
do 2ds	99½	do 3s	65¾
U. S. 5s reg	112⅜	do 4s	102
do. 5s coupon	112⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	108⅞
District 3 65s	118	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	127
Ala., Class A	108	Northwest consols	143
Ala., Class B	108	do deb. 5s	119⅜
Ala., Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
Ala., Currency	100	do 4s	99⅜
Atchison 4s	99¼	O. S. Line 6s	129⅜
do. adj. 4s	78⅜	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	110¼
Canada So. 2nds	110½	Pacific 6s of '95	102⅜
Chicago Terminals	94½	Reading 4s	86¼
C. & O. 6s	117⅜	Rio G. W. 1sts	92
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅜	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	104
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	124⅝
D. & R. G. 4s	102	St. Paul consols 7s	162
East Tenn. 1sts	107½	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	121⅜
Erie Gen. 4s	75⅜	do 5s	120¾
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	85½	Southern Ry. 5s	105
Gen. Electric 5s	108	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	82½
G. H. & S. A. 6s	107	Term. new 5s	94¾
do. 2ds	103	Tex. Pac L. G. 1sts	109
H. & T. Cent. 5s	112	do reg. 2nds	48¾
do. con. 6s	110	U. P., D. & Gulf 1sts	87
Iowa Cent. 1sts	105½	Wabash 1st 5s	113¼
La. new consol 4s	107	do 2ds	95½
L. & N. unified 4s	97½	West Shore 4s	112¾
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia centuries	87
M. K. T. 2ds	67¾	do deferred	13
do. 4s	90¾	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	63¾

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 21.—There was no let up in the bullish feeling pervading the street this morning and all securities were generally sought for, the probable exceptions being Southern Railway, which only declared 1 per cent dividend, when 2 was expected. Considerable stock was thrown overboard by disappointed investors. Atchison preferred declared 1 per cent, as expected, but upon the strength of it considerable realizing followed. The strength of the general list was overshadowed by the Steel securities, which are being manipulated by a Chicago clique. Advances of over $2 a share were made in these stocks. Baltimore and Ohio was next in point of strength, but the stock is scarce and trading inactive. In the granger list ½ to 1 per cent advances were made and the general market shows a wider scope. There is no signs of a holiday dullness anywhere. In the trusts Sugar and Tobacco both showed strength. The only laggards were the Gould stocks. Indications point to higher prices.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 21—The market proved a little weak during the early hours of the session, due entirely to profit taking on account of the holidays.

During the greater part of the session the Sugar trust showed a strong tendency, being partly influenced by manipulation directed against the shorts. For five days the short interest in Sugar has been extending, traders being particularly bearish on it and half-hearted bulls selling it short as a hedge against their long accounts. The Flower brokers and inside interests were persistent buyers of both Atchison stocks. The directors' meeting today will probably order semi-annual payments of 2 per cent on the company's adjustment bonds. The amount of the preferred dividend is yet to be determined. Union Pacific was strong on talk of purchase of Alton road. Vanderbilt brokers were still buyers. Southern Railway opened 1.00 lower on disappointment in dividend, only 1 per cent being declared, while 2 was expected.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	141⅜	141⅜	139¼	140⅝	140⅝
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	125¾	126⅞	124⅝	125	125
Atchison	19⅜	19⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
do. preferred	52⅜	52⅜	50⅜	50⅝	50⅝
Balto. & Ohio	70	72¾	70	72½	72½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	72¾	73⅜	72⅜	72⅞	72¾
Bay State Gas					5⅜
Bur. & Quincy	122	122⅜	121⅜	122⅜	122
C., C., C. & St. L.	44¼	44	44	44	44
Ches. & Ohio	24⅞	25	24⅝	25	25
Canada Southern	56⅛	56¼	56⅛	56¾	55¾
Del. & Hudson	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	105
Del. & Lack				149¾	149¾
Erie					14⅜
Con. Gas	196⅛	196⅛	195⅜	195⅜	195
Gen. Electric	93	93	92½	92⅝	92⅝
Chic. Great West.	15⅜	15¼	15	15⅜	15¼
Jersey Central					93
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13¾
do. preferred	37¼	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	37⅜
Louisv. & Nash	63⅜	63⅝	62⅝	63⅜	63⅜
Lake Shore					201¼
Manhattan L.	96⅞	97⅜	96⅜	97⅛	97⅜
Mo. Pacific	43⅜	43⅝	42⅜	43	43
Met. Street Ry	192½	193	192	192	191⅜
National Lead	38¼	38¾	37⅜	38	37⅝
Northern Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	41⅜
do. preferred	76⅜	76⅝	76⅛	76⅞	76⅞
N. Y. Central	123¼	123¼	122⅜	122⅜	122¼
Northwestern	141⅜	141⅜	141½	141⅜	141⅜
Omaha	91⅜	92⅝	91½	92¼	92
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅝	43	43	43
People's Gas	108	109	107⅜	107⅜	108¼
Reading	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
Rock Island	109¾	110⅜	109⅜	110	109¾
Southern Rwy	10¼	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
do. preferred	41⅜	41⅝	40⅝	41⅜	41⅜
St. Paul	117⅜	117⅝	116⅜	117¼	117⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	36	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	36¼
U. S. Leather pfd.	69	69⅛	68⅝	69	68¾
Union Pacific	40⅝	42¼	40⅝	42⅜	42⅜
do. preferred	72⅜	73	72	72⅞	72⅞
Western Union	93	93	92⅜	93	92⅜
Wabash, pfd	22½	23⅜	22½	23¾	23⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	33
Am'n Spirits	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
do. preferred	36	36	35⅜	35⅜	35½
U. S. Rubber	44⅜	45¾	44½	44⅞	44⅜
do. preferred	111⅜	111⅞	111	111⅜	111
Federal Steel	41	45	41	44⅞	44⅞
do. preferred	80¾	82⅜	80¾	82⅜	82
Illinois Central	114	114	113⅜	114	113⅜

*Ex-dividend 1¾ per cent.

Foreign Finances.

London, December 21.—Closing: Consols for money 110⅛; consols for the account 110⅜; Canadian Pacific 87¼; Erie 14¼; Erie first preferred 32; Illinois Central 117⅜; Northern Pacific preferred 78¾; St. Paul common 121⅜; New York Central 127; Pennsylvania 62¾; Reading 9 7-8; Union Pacific preferred 74½; Atchison 20; Louisville and Nashville 65; Grand Trunk 7⅛.

Bar silver at 27⅝ per ounce.

Money 3 per cent.

Discount in open market for short and three months' bills 3⅛@3⅜.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 117.

India council bills were alloted today at 1 1-32d.

Bar gold 77s 11¾d; American eagles 76s 6¾d.

There was a generally firm tone to American securities from the opening to the closing today with trading merely professional.

Paris, December 21.—Business on the bourse today was hesitating at the outset and subsequently became favorably disposed toward an upward movement of Spanish 4s assisted by bear covering. International securities were inactive and irregular. Turks were heavy. Rio Tintos were in good demand and hardening. Debeers were more sought after and South Africans closed firm.

Three per cent rentes 101 francs 87½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 26 centimes for checks.

Berlin, December 21.—On the boerse today business was quiet. International securities were in demand, owing to advices from Paris. American securities were not in demand. Local securities were firmer.

Madrid, December 21.—Spanish 4s closed today at 60. Gold was quoted at 27.27.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, December 21.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $292,218,219; gold reserve, $242,665,650.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, December 21.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were dull this morning, but a brisker business was done later in sympathy with Americans, which opened good and then bounded upward, Baltimore and Ohio and Central Pacifics leading. New York caused a small break afterwards, but soon bought Union Pacific, causing a resumption of the rise. American sales began when the market closed, causing a flat finish. There has been buying here with the idea of laying in stock for the new year.

The new French loan is said to be practically arranged.

Gold was bid for at 78s by Germans.

Money is easing.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	107	Atl'nta 4s	105
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	108	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	111
Ga. 4½s, 1915..1920		Macon 6s	115
Savannah 8s	111	Columbus 5s	106
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	113	Watecw'ks 6s	100
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	113	Rome 5s	106
Atl'n'a 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	112¾
Atl'n'a 6s, L. D.	110	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	107
Atl'n'a 5s, L. D.	112	Chatta. 5s, 1911	103
Atl'n'a 4½s	109	Col. S. C., gen'l	
Ala. Class A	108	2s & 4s, 1910	88
		Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	115	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	117	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	123		
C., C. & A. 1st 8s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	198	Aug. & Sav.	104
Southwestern	102 107	A. & W. P.	112
		do deben.	100

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, December 21.—Good to choice matured beeves were largely 5@10c higher today with an active demand from dressed beef concerns and eastern shippers. Sales were on a basis of $3.80@4.50 for the common grades up to $5@5.35 for good to prime cattle, with fine and extra fine beeves selling at $5.60@5.65. No really good cattle found purchasers below $5, choice steers selling quality considered, at the best prices of the year. Canning cows sold at 2@2.75 and a few prime heifers brought $4.50@4.75. Bulls were steady, and calves sold at $4@6.75, few going lower than $5.

Prices for hogs were stronger and largely 2½c higher, there being an active demand from Chicago packers. Sales were made at $3.15@3.25 for common up to $3.35@3.47½ for fair to prime hogs, $3.35 being the most popular prices. Sale were largely at $3.35@3.52½ for heavy and at $3.25@3.35 for light hogs, with most of the pigs selling at $3@3.50.

Sheep in poor demand, but lambs were 10c higher for good heavy-weights. Common lambs sold as low as $3.75, prime bringing $5.40. Sales were mostly at $4.75@5.15. Yearlings sold at $4@4.50. Common to good sheep sold at $2.50@4; choice at $3.55@4. A few prime sheep brought $4.10@4.15.

Receipts: Cattle 9,000, hogs 33,000, sheep 10,000.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, December 21—Turpentine firm at 40¼; sales 656 casks; receipts 427. Rosin firm; sales none bbls; receipts 3,073: A, B, C, D $1.00; F $1.00; G $1.10; H $1.25; I $1.35; K $1.50; M $1.80; N $1.70; windowglass $2.00; waterwhite $2.25.

Wilmington, December 21—Turpentine firm at 40c. Rosin nothing doing. Crude turpentine firm at $1.50@2.30. Tar firm at $1.10.

Charleston, December 21—Turpentine firm at 37c; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, December 21.—Wheat, spot dull; No. 1 red northern spring 6s ½d; No. 2 western winter 6s 2½d.

Corn, spot steady; American mixed 3s 11d.

Corn, futures steady; January (new crop) 3s 9⅝d; March 3s 8¾d.

Wheat, futures closed steady; December 5s 10½d; March 5s 9⅛d; May 5s 7½d.

A SUDDEN CHANGE

Cables Closed Weaker and Wheat in Chicago Sympathized.

WEAKNESS SOON DISAPPEARED

Rest of Session Market Was Strong. Corn Was Even Stronger Than Wheat.

Chicago, December 21.—Corn overshadowed everything else on exchange today, both in strength and activity Continued heavy cash and export demand drove shorts to cover and resulted in an advance of 1⅝c. The strength of corn influenced all other markets. Wheat closed ¾@1⅝c higher. Oats advanced ⅝c. Provisions closed 2½@5c higher.

For two hours following the opening in wheat the market was dull at it could possiby be without remaining as an actual standstill. Trading is always dull around the holidays, but today for the period mentioned it was ridiculously small and confined almost entirely to a small crowd of scalpers. The opening was weak and lower. Liverpool showed declines ranging from ¼@¾d, and Paris also a decline. The weather in Argentine was reported to have greatly improved, while rains in California continued, giving promise of a very heavy crop. Northwest receipts were heavy. Minneapolis and Duluth repoerted 819 cars, compared with 716 last week and 472 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 195 cars, 12 of contract grade. In the holiday condition of the market this sort of news did not perceptibly increase the selling pressure, but it restrained the buying demand. May opend ¼c lower at 66¾@66⅞c. The market held at about that price for a short time, then slowly but surely developed strength and activity. Corn was the big factor. That market got into new high grounds, and the sharp advance rather frightened wheat shorts, who came into the market in gradually increasing numbers. To strengthen the bull situation, Paris reported an advance in wheat equal to 1@1½c per bushel. Clearances from Atlantic ports were large at 962,000 bushels. The market became very active after noon. Shorts found considerable difficulty in covering anything but bid prices up with a rapidity that was really small lots, and in the last hour they freshing to traders with wheat for sale. The strength that the market showed also brought investment buyers in, and trading late in the session was very broad. Primary receipts 1,169,000 bushels. The seaboard reported 25 loads taken for export. May advanced to 68¾c shortly before the close and that price was asked as the bell sounded.

Corn opened rather weak and slightly lower, due to weak cables and the poor quality of corn receipts, but soon became strong, and during the latter part of the session was remarkably active and firm. The cash business was hampered by scarcity of cars, but was active nevertheless, and the export demand was again excellent. Shippers were large buyers against cash sales. This started shorts to covering, but corn was scarce until prices had been bid up sharply. Leading bull interests also bought aggressively. Receipts 550 cars. May ranged from 35¼ to 36⅝@36¾c, and closed 1⅜c higher at 36⅝@36¾c.

Oats were rather slow, but strong. The advance in corn was the main factor, causing scattered covering by shorts all day. Offerings were limited at first, but plenty of oats were for sale at the top. Receipts were 268 cars. Shippers were good buyers. May ranged from 26⅝@27c and closed ⅝c higher at 27c.

Provisions were decidedly dull compared with wheat and corn. The market was rather wobbly at first, due to heavy foreign markets and free selling by the packers. The strength of the grain markets later brought plenty of buyers in the market and the latter part of the session the market was firm. Prices advanced a little at the close. May pork was 5c higher at $9.72½. May lard 2½c higher at $4.85.

Estimated receipts Thursday: Wheat, 166 cars; corn, 427 cars; oats, 246 cars; hogs, 37,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65⅜	65⅞	65⅝	66⅛
May	67	68⅜	66⅞	68⅜
July	65⅛	66	65⅛	66
Corn—				
December	34½	35¾	34½	35⅛
May	35¼	36¾	35⅛	36⅞
July	35½	36⅞	35½	36⅞
Oats—				
May	26⅝	27	26⅝	27
July	24½	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
Mess pork—				
January	9.35	9.42½	9.35	9.42½
May	9.62¾	9.75	9.62½	9.72½
Lard—				
January	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10
May	5.30	5.35	5.27½	5.32½
Short ribs—				
January	4.62½	4.67½	4.62½	4.65
May	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	77,000	51,000
Wheat, bushels	255,000	24,000
Corn, bushels	551,000	164,000
Oats, bushels	549,000	568,000
Rye, bushels	59,000	29,000
Barley, bushels	142,000	15,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, December 21.—The surprise of the day was the sudden change of front in the cereal markets after the first hour's trading. Cables closed weaker and the opening here was in sympathy, but it was soon noticed that sellers of yesterday were covering quietly, offerings soon became scarce, and only at higher figures were transactions possible in wheat. Reports of decreased receipts and late export engagements assisted the advance and for a time buying to cover was an active feature. The strength continued all day, and although the volume of trade was rather small, a net advance of 1 cent was made with the closing within a fraction of the best.

Corn showed even more strength than wheat, advancing a full cent upon the day. The buying was chiefly for export, and indications favor still further advance.

Provisions were dull and barely steady, not enough trading to effect prices.

Prime's Weekly Crop Letter.

From The New York Stockholder.

Chicago, December 17.—In the main the same general conditions which prevailed at the date of my letter of the 10th instant are still with us.

If there is any difference, there is an improvement, but at this season of the year when we cannot tell what a day will bring forth in our weather conditions, it is impossible to have made clearer skies better temperature and everything favorable for an unprecedented holiday trade and general business of the entire country.

Virtually we have the corn crop gathered. What is left in portions of Iowa and Nebraska will make very little difference except to individuals, but the trade at large will never know whether the corn has been secured in good order or still lies under the snow.

Everything has shaped very favorably for the movement of the corn crop, but the week now closing has shown no increase in receipts of consequence, only a little.

The great hog receipts of the past week or ten days pointed conclusively to where a very large proportion of this corn crop and previous ones has gone and is still going. Good roads; hogs fattened and ready to ship; absence of trauma. These are the main causes of the free run of hogs this winter.

The winter wheat for the first time this season is generally under snow, but except in the more northern areas of the belt the snow covering is very light. Farmers are not free sellers of winter wheat, and we shall now see them holding on to their reserves with more than usual strength until the status of the growing crop is determined.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, December 21.—Coffee options opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled extremely slow without important variations; advance in Brazilian markets offset by disappointing news from European markets; receipts small, but counterbalanced by light warehouse movement; selling assisted by continued healthy appearance of spot department. Closed steady and unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 4,500 bags, including January 5.80; March 6.00. Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 7; No. 7 jobbing 6½; mild firm; Cordova 7⅝@15. Broadening demand all around; good business in Brazilian invoice lots today.

Sugar, raw quiet; fair refining 3 7-8; centrifugal 96 test 4⅝; molasses sugar 3⅝; refined quiet.

New Orleans, December 21.—Sugar steady; open kettle 3¼@3⅝; open kettle centrifugal 3⅝@4 1-16; centrifugal granulated 4 9-16@4⅝; whites 4⅛@4 9-16; yellows 4@4⅛; seconds 2 7-8@3 15-16; molasses steady; open kettle 20@30; centrifugal 18@19; sirup steady 26@7.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 21.—The market opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled extremely slow without important variations; advance in Brazilian markets offset by disappointing news from European markets; receipts small, but counterbalanced by light warehouse movement; selling assisted by continued healthy appearance of spot department. Closed steady and unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 4,500 bags, including January 5.80; March 6.00. Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 7; No. 7 jobbing 6½; mild firm; Cordova 7⅝@15. Broadening demand all around; good business in Brazilian invoice lots today.

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Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 21.—With the approach of the holidays the trade at home and abroad has relapsed into dullness, as no new factors to attract buyers appear. Our cables state that the weavers in Lancashire are asking for an increase in wages and while the question will be discussed for some time, the masters will in all probability accede to their request, as proper in view of the active business of the past six months. Manchester will not be likely to buy freely in Liverpool until after the turn of the year, having secured large supplies through various channels during the past three months. Locally the decline has met some supporting orders on the part of investors, which have prevented any break today. The traders look for some reaction after the recent decline, but the movement continues on a very large scale and the main support is prices, unless it changes, must come from investment buying.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, December 21.—The cotton market opened at 1 point decline from previous close with Liverpool ½ point decline in futures; spots 3 3-32d; sales 8,000 bales; market steady. The market again proved narrow, and a range of 2 points marked high and low for the session.

Estimated ports receipts 72,000 against 47,273. Estimated receipts at Houston tomorrow, 17,000 against 7,000, and at New Orleans 12,000 against 11,000 for same day last year. Market closed steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, December 21, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, quiet with prices unchanged: middling uplands 3 3-32; sales 8,000; American 7,600; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 16,000; American 13,100.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
December		3 01½	Sellers
December-January	3 01-64	3 01	Sellers
January-February		3 01½	Sellers
February-March	3 02-64	3 02	Buyers
March-April	3 03-64	3 03	Sellers
April-May	3 04-64	3 04	Sellers
May-June	3 05-64	3 04½	Buyers
June-July	3 06-64	3 05½	Sellers
July-August		3 06	Buyers
August-September	3 07-64	3 06¼	Buyers

Futures closed steady.

New York, December 21.—Cotton quiet; sales 519 bales; middling uplands 5 13-16; gulf 6 1-16; net receipts 57; gross 2,028; stock 88,560.

New Orleans, December 21.—Cotton dull; sales 1,800; middling 5 3-16; receipts 14,803; stock 478,693.

Galveston, December 21.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 90; receipts 24,515; stock 346,618.

Mobile, December 21.—Cotton steady; middling 5 3-16; sales 1,200; receipts 1,695; stock 46,013.

Savannah, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 1-16; sales 140; receipts 6,227; stock 157,045.

Charleston, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¼; receipts 2,628; stock 66,106.

Wilmington, December 21.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅛; sales 53; receipts 6,489; stock 85,624.

Baltimore, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; receipts 472; stock 20,864.

Boston, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; net receipts 3,222; stock 7,798.

Philadelphia, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 1-16; receipts 417; stock 7,519.

Memphis, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅛; sales 2,750; receipts 5,784; stock 149,973.

Augusta, December 21.—Cotton steady; middling 5 11-16; sales 506; receipts 2,026; stock 48,449.

Houston, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅛; sales 447; receipts 13,270; stock 208,783; estimated for tomorrow 17,500 against 11,259 last year.

St. Louis, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅜; sales 85; receipts 10,927; shipments 12,075; stock 75,239.

HOLIDAY DULLNESS

No New Factors Appear at Present To Attract Buyers.

COTTON HELD VERY STEADY

Slight Decline Met Supporting Orders, Which Prevented a Break Yesterday—Close Was Steady.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 3 3132d.
New York—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5 1-16c.
Savannah—Quiet and easy; middling 5 1-16c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Norfolk—Dull; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Steady; middling 5 3-16c.
Memphis—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5 11-16c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5¼c.
Houston—Easy; middling 5⅜c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5⅜c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	1125	2340	800	1158	21353	16208
Monday	1051	1719	750	3550	21654	14377
Tuesday	1150	1677	245	1450	22568	14554
Wednesday	957	1440	479	1300	23046	14200
Thursday						
Friday						
Totals	4292	7132	2274	7958		

New York, December 21.—By Associated Press: Little speculative enthusiasm was manifested on the cotton exchange today. On the contrary there was a growing disposition to get out of old ventures and prepare for quiet holidays. Influences bearing upon the market were too conflicting to give either side particular advantage, while there was nothing in the news at hand t ostimulate an aggressive move either one way or the other. Sentiment was adversely affected at the start by a disappointing set of Liverpool cables, a more favorable weather bulletin than had been posted in some time and another heavy movement. The opening was steady with prices unchanged to 3 points lower. A number of the smaller longs became uneasy and unloaded in a moderate way, this selling being largely confined to the January and March

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

Everybody Don't Want Toys and Fireworks for Christmas, Some Want Things for the Home---Something in Furniture.

Thus it is that we prepare with the more substantial things just as we do with the little things which are only calculated for gifts. Take furniture for instance. You would think in looking through our Furniture Store that Santa didn't intend sending anything else down the chimney but Furniture. Yes, carload after carload of home comforts, in the way of good Furniture, have taken their place on our floors, and how pretty they are, and how reasonably priced. It's a treat to see it—even if you never expect to have as much as a single room to furnish it's well worth a stroll through the floors just to look. It gives you ideas, it keeps you in touch with what is being done to make home an ideal and modern home. YOU are invited. Take your time and look through thoroughly.

Leather Couches Nothing is much more elegant than a Leather Couch—than good Leather Couches—which are well tufted, in which the springs won't give out within a few months after they are put into use.' Get one that is hand upholstered—one that has the best tempered steel springs, and you have "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Of course we are talking of real Leather Couches. At $25.00 we sell just such a Couch, a full leather couch, fringe, too; hand tufted, the best value we can possibly get. We have sold dozens of them without a single complaint, which is no more than you can expect from the higher priced ones:

Other full Leather Couches $35.00
Other full Leather Couches $37.50
Other full Leather Couches $40.00
Other full Leather Couches $50.00

Toilet Dressers These are intended to make ladies happy. They have little drawers just where they ought to be, to hold all the little nicknacks for her toilet, besides being low so that she can sit and perform this tiresome task—making her toilet. Then the mirror tilts so that the light will be right, and all in all what a pretty piece of furniture for a ladies' room. They flavor of the luxury of the good old days when they were so much in vogue. Special mention of two popular styles—others we don't mention specially—in real mahogany run up to $50.00—a kind fit for a queen.

At 4.90 Ladies' Toilet Dressers in birds-eye maple, oak and mahogany finish—our second shipment this season on this one particular dresser. Large French pattern plate mirror, and beautifully finished—a dresser that you would expect to pay at least $6.50 for.

At 6.75 Ladies' Toilet Dressers in white enamel, mahogany finish, bird's-eye maple and oak. Oval French plate mirror, and one shaped drawer, very similar to those we offer at $4.90, only larger and of higher finish.

Japanese Screens Here is a special in a bedroom, hall or dining room Screen. It's folding shape, 4 panel size, each panel 20 inches wide and 5 feet 10 inches high, and beautifully decorated in black and gold. So useful these, besides being a very pretty home decoration they can always be depended on to hide that which you don't want seen. Instead of of "hidden treasury" they are a hiding treasure. These special ones we mention at..... ***3.50***

Hall Chairs Never has there been such a demand for Hall Chairs and Hall Seats; there seems to be a craze for them. Due more, perhaps, to the fact that folks are more and more making their halls an inhabitable place instead of a cold and dark passageway, a mere place to get into the house. Special in a shipment just received, are high-backed Chairs, either in oak or imitation mahogany—nicely carved and extremely high polished, to sell for..... ***4.00***

Our Showing of Tabourettes By far the largest and most varied line we have ever shown. We are showing kinds for parlor, hall and dining room, in Oak, Real or Imitation Mahogany, and Teek Work imported from China. Some have ornamental bases with a top only, while others have one or two shelves besides the top. Among them are styles with two shelves in Antique or Malicite Oak, a new green finish, two feet high and nicely polished, at..... ***1.75***

Parlor Tables A grand showing, one hundred and ten styles, including library and living room Tables. If your taste runs towards the elegant, and your purse will allow you to indulge, you can find French pieces here in real mahogany and inlaid in a dozen patterns and places, some in various woods, some in pearl. These range in price from $35.00 to $50.00, and very reasonable they are at that. But they are not all this kind, most of them are much less, within the reach of everyone. We tell of one specially, in mahogany finish with turned legs and an undershelf for various decorations or books. A really high grade and pretty Table for the price, which is like this:

16-inch top Parlor Table $1.00
20-inch top Parlor Table $1.25
24-inch top Parlor Table $1.50
27-inch top Parlor Table $2.00

Morris Chairs Of the hundreds of styles of Chairs being made to meet all tastes and all purses, for downright comfort nothing yet has ever been gotten out to take the place of Morris Chairs. A lap of luxury, indeed—just the right heighth, just the right width, just the right shape—in fact, just right every way to get the full benefit of an evening paper before an inviting fire. Watch yourself though; once settled in one you will catch yourself napping; that's what folks say who have tried them. Out of eighteen styles we mention two:

At 8.50 Morris Chairs of golden oak, upholstered in tapestry or velours, very highly hand polished; ideal for living or bachelor's rooms.

At 10.00 Morris Chairs in imitation mahogany, upholstered in velours, adjustable cushions with spring seats; a very strong and lasting style.

GOOD FIRE RECORD FOR PRESENT YEAR

Department Has Answered 424 Calls So Far.

NO LARGE FIRES OCCURRED

The Greatest Loss During the Year Amounts to $7,500.

RECORD IS CONSIDERED REMARKABLE

Runs for 1898 Exceed Those of 1897 by 23, While Total Loss Is Considerably Less.

The Atlanta fire department will this year make the most remarkable record in its history. The number of fires is already greater than during any previous year. The fire loss sustained has been small, while during the entire year there has not been a loss amounting to as much as $8,000.

Unless a large loss occurs between now and January 1st Chief Joyner will report to the new council one of the most remarkable records made by any department in the country during one year. The insurance companies regard the Atlanta fire department one of the best in the country and for this reason rates here are lower than in other cities.

The number of fires during the entire year of 1897 was 401. This was the greatest number in the history of the department and it was freely predicted that the number this year would fall far short of the figures for 1897.

Already, however, the firemen have taken 424 runs and it is probable that by January 1, 1898, many more will be added to the total. Christmas week is always a busy one with the firemen. During Christmas week last year they took about fifteen runs and if they have the same number this year the number of runs for the entire year will be augmented to a figure that it was thought would not be reached for many years.

During 1897 up to December 21st the department had 383 runs, showing that last night the department was forty-one runs ahead of its record for 1897. The total fire loss during 1897 was $95,217." It is not known what the loss this year amounts to, but it is certain that it will not reach the figures for last year.

So far during the present year the department has not had a really large fire. The greatest loss of any fire during the year occurred on May 8th, when the residence of Mr. Hooper Alexander was burned. This loss amounted to $7,500. Mr. Chipley Setze, secretary of the fire department, is now figuring on the loss for 1898 and will have it computed by January 1st.

Adopted Joyner's Hose Handle.

The hose handle devised by Chief W. R. Joyner for use in the Atlanta fire department has been copied by several prominent manufacturers of fire apparatus and the device is now being sold to all departments in the country. The old handle was a small affair, which was grasped by the hand.

Chief Joyner objected to these because they do not leave the hands free while climbing ladders and in cold weather the hands of the manipulator are unprotected. Chief Joyner's hose handle fits over the arms of the manipulator, allowing him to climb ladders with ease, carrying the hose with him, and in cold weather he can tuck his hands under his coat, turning the hose with his body. In adopting these handles the manufacturers desired to use both Chief Joyner's nickname and initials, and consequently the handles are called the "Cap W. R. Joyner hose handles."

Something New in Bits.

Chief Joyner has purchased a new spring bit which is very popular with both the firemen and horses. The bit is attached to a spring and may be taken from the horse's mouth while he is in his stall. Little difficulty was experienced in training the horses to open their mouths to receive the bit. The intelligent animals learned this in several minutes and the visitor who chances to be at headquarters when alarms come in now sees every horse with his mouth wide open.

Don't Fool with a Cold.

(From The New York Sun.)

We must repeat our warning against pneumonia, the most dangerous disease that prevails in this city, and which is extraordinarily prevalent at this time. Be on the guard at all times against taking cold. Look out for it if you take it. Gladstone used to go to bed and send for a doctor whenever he had a cold, and consequently he got well in a very short time.—The "Sun" is right and their warning should be heeded. For colds there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It prevents any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. It is pleasant and safe to take—children like it. For sale by Frank Edmonson, 53 Whitehall street.

Good for Coughs and Colds.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first take cold. It is good when your cold is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction.—Stedman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 25 cent bottles for sale by Frank Edmonson, 53 Whitehall street.

A Safe Medicine for Children.

"In buying cough medicine for children," says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Ogden, Utah, "never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is always sure to follow. I particularly recommend Chamberlain's because I have found it to be safe and reliable." For sale by Frank Edmonson, 53 Whitehall street.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, December 21, 10:48 p. m.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The storm central last night in Manitoba has moved to the north of Lake Superior, and a second storm which developed in northern Texas this morning has moved to Arkansas, increasing in intensity. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic states, the lake regions, lower Mississippi valley and middle Rocky mountain region. It has grown warmer in New England; it has grown colder in the middle Rocky mountain and middle plateau regions, and it has remained stationary in all other districts, including the Pacific coast, and fair weather has prevailed in the latter district. An area of high pressure has entered from the north Pacific coast and tonight covers the country from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast. High northwesterly winds from this area will cause a decided fall in temperature and a cold wave in western and northern Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Arkansas, Kansas and western Missouri. Rain may be expected in the middle and north Atlantic states, the lake regions, Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys. The weather will clear in the south Atlantic and east gulf states, and will be generally fair in all other districts. Forecast:

Georgia—Threatening weather, with light rain in northern portion; light to fresh south winds and much colder Thursday night.

Alabama and Mississippi — Threatening weather, with light rain in northern portions; clearing and much colder Thursday afternoon and night; slight south winds becoming northwesterly and increasing.

Tennessee—Rain; clearing in western portions Thursday afternoon; much colder Thursday night; south winds becoming northwest.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	61
Daily normal temperature	45
Highest temperature	67
Lowest temperature	55
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	.1.94

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. December 21, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8. p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation.
New York, foggy	40	42	T
Savannah, cloudy	60	68	T
Norfolk, partly cloudy	52	62	.01
Charlotte, clear	60	68	.00
Raleigh, clear	60	68	.01
Wilmington, cloudy	58	64	.02
Charleston, cloudy	62	68	T
Augusta, cloudy	62	62	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy	64	70	.30
Atlanta, clear	62	66	.00
Tampa, clear	70	72	T
Pensacola, cloudy	64	66	.00
Montgomery, clear	66	74	.00
Vicksburg, clear	62	68	.00
New Orleans, cloudy	60	70	.00
Palestine, clear	62	68	.00
Galveston, clear	50	64	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	62	72	.00
Buffalo, clear	32	40	.02
Detroit, cloudy	34	36	T
Chicago, cloudy	34	34	.00
Memphis, clear	56	60	.00
Chattanooga, clear	56	62	.00
Knoxville, clear	50	62	.00
Cincinnati, partly cloudy	50	62	.00
St. Paul, clear	30	34	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	38	38	T
Kansas City, rain	38	38	.02
Omaha, cloudy	36	38	.00
Huron, clear	28	42	.00
Abilene, clear	56	72	.00

J. F. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

SOUTHERN FIRE WAS ENJOINED

Receiver May Be Appointed in Few Days For Insurance Company.

BUSINESS IS IN BAD SHAPE

Plaintiff in Bill for Injunction Is the Secretary, Mr. Orville Hall.

CAPITAL STOCK IS GREATLY IMPAIRED

Bill Is Filed in Interest of Stockholders and Policy Holders—Trust Deeds Garnisheed.

A bill for an injunction and receiver against the Southern Fire Insurance Company was filed yesterda. Judge Lumpkin granted the injunction to restrain the officers of the company from disposing of any of the assets and stated that if it was shown at the hearing, which is set for December 24th, that a receiver is necessary, one would be appointed.

The plaintiff in the case is Mr. Orville H. Hall, the secretary and general manager of the Southern Fire Insurance Company. It is alleged that it would be fraud to the policy-holders, stockholders and creditors for the company to continue conducting its business.

The principal allegation is to the effect that the laws of Georgia do not allow the impairment of the stock of an insurance company to be greater than 20 per cent of the capital stock, while the impairment of the stock of the Southern Fire Insurance Company is alleged to be 33 per cent. No statement is made of the amount of assets in excess of the liabilities or vice versa.

The capital stock of the company is $100,000. It is alleged in the petition that $43,000 of this amount is paid in. The company holds for the $43,000 three notes amounting to $6,000, one note of $15,000, a trust deed to property in Cook county, Illinois, to the amount of $10,000, a trust deed on property in Jackson county, Kentucky, amounting to $3,000 and personal services are put in at $4,410.20. The company has accounts receivable and outstanding to the amount of $1,962.30, and other amounts due to the extent of $1,238.08, the office furniture is valued at $249 and the company had cash at the time the bill for injunction was prepared amounting to $28.26.

The company has had losses amounting to $6,002.31 and salaries due $255.74, due on borrowed money $1,000, due on rent and other expenses $250 and O. L. Benton holds a judgment against the company for $200.

There is a reserve fund of $4,000. The salary of the vice president is $125 per month, of the secretary and treasurer $158.33, of counsel is $83.33 per month.

For the last six months, preceeding December, the gross premiums have been $1,022.30; premiums canceled in the same length of time $543.44, the net premiums amounting to $478.86. The paid out losses amount to $662.47.

One of the trust deeds for $6,000 has been garnisheed.

Mr. Hall, the plaintiff, alleges that he owns $2,000 worth of stock, and that the bill is filed in the interests of the stockholders. The offices of the company are in the Temple Court building, on the seventh floor. The officers are: Frederick A. Bishop, of Chicago, president; Mr. T. J. Brown, vice president; Mr. Orville H. Hall, secretary and treasurer, and Colonel W. I. Heyward, general counsel.

The bill for injunction and receiver was filed by Mayson & Hall.

There is danger to the health in sudden change of weather, decaying vegetation, low water, and prevalence of malarial germs. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify and enrich the blood.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.

17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.

Get a nice card case, pocket book or collar and cuff case for your Xmas present; everything in the leather line; new line toy trunks just finished; trunk repairing done on short notice.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VARIOUS COURTS

The will of the late Jonathan Norcross was filed in Ordinary Hulsey's office yesterday morning for probate. The will has not become a public paper yet and access is denied. It will be probated at the regular term of the ordinary's court to be held on the first Monday in January. In the petition filed with the will the estate of Mr. Norcross is valued at $88,000. It was generally believed that the estate was worth $150,000. The amount of stamps to be placed on the will and the tax that must be paid on inheritances under the provisions of the recent war revenue act will cause a considerable amount to find its way into the public treasury.

S. T. Pope filed a suit for damages against the Western and Atlantic railroad yesterday. He asks for $3,000. He alleges that he boarded a train at the union depot and was to ride to North avenue. The conductor, he claims, ordered him off the train and as it slowed up he was about to alight when the train suddenly started and he was thrown to the ground.

The case of Spinks against the Georgia railroad was on trial before Judge Lumpkin yesterday morning. A session was held in the afternoon, at which the argument was made. The father of Pearl Spinks, who was killed on the trestle over Piedmont avenue, is suing the road for $20,000 damages for the loss of his son.

Judge Reid and Judge Berry have adjourned their courts for the December term and will not reconvene until the first Monday in January.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is not a common every day cough mixture. It is a marvelous remedy for all the troublesome and dangerous complications resulting from a cold in the head, throat, chest or lungs. Sold for 25 cts.

Wedding at Louisville, Ga.

Louisville, Ga., December 21.—(Special.)—A beautiful marriage was celebrated at the Presbyterian church, Mr. Robert Shannon, of Blackstock, S. C., leading to the altar Miss Neva Mills, daughter of Rev. J. S. Mills, of this place. The bridal party left on the noon train for their home in South Carolina.

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A Christmas Gift

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To Cuba and the West Indies, via Central of Georgia Railway.

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12-14 18 21 24

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Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is a tranquilizing after dinner drink. If you over eat, a dose will relieve you within five minutes.

Fine diamonds, watches, jewelry, clocks and silverware slaughtered at the closing out sale of the Pickert Jewelry Co., at 15 Peachtree street.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture and Xmas Novelties Every Day at 3 P. M.

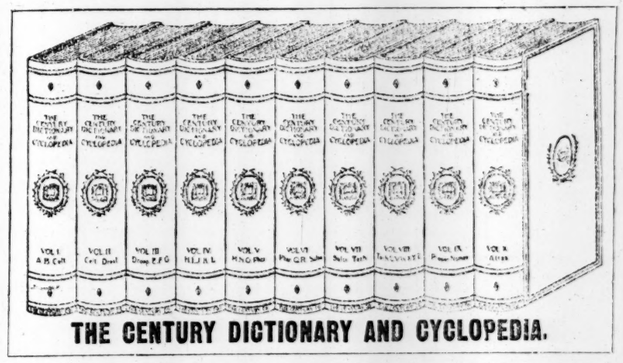
Atlanta Auction Co., 87 Peachtree.

A Christmas Hint!

During the short time that intervenes between now and Christmas, many books will be bought as Christmas presents. People will buy large books, small books, good books, bad books, expensive books and cheap books—in fact, all kinds of books. Some will be plain and unpretentious, yet useful; others will be bound in the best of leathers, gilded with the richest of gilt, and their contents will be valueless.

Books that contain both good qualities—handsome appearance with practical value—are few and far between, and these are the kind of books that make acceptable gifts. Chief among them all stands THE CENTURY DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPEDIA. It is the only work of general and ready reference which is an accepted authority in the high places. In the university, college, law court and laboratory and workshop, it is the one unquestioned authority. In the home it is a meeting point for child and adult, for both use it. It is always ready for use and never disappoints. . . . . .

BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.



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A PERFECT WORK. In its preparation over 500 of the world's best scholars were engaged for years. Over one million dollars was spent in gathering the material it contains. The editor-in-chief, Professor William Dwight Whitney, was assisted by a corps of experts, each different department of art, science, literature and trade being in the hands of that specialist who stood highest in his own field, and who, with other scholars as his assistants, could prepare the best articles. These articles are written in the simplest language possible, so that even a schoolboy or girl can understand them. The binding and printing of The Century is in keeping with the scholarship of the work. It was printed and bound by the De Vinne Press, the best equipped printing house in the world. The paper used in the work is the result of much experiment, which was necessary in order to show to best advantage the 8,000 beautiful illustrations that illumine the ten volumes. Gift-givers will do well to examine The Century before buying their Christmas presents.

A few friends of The Constitution may obtain sets of this splendid publication through The Constitution Century Club at a discount of about one-third of the regular prices and on easy terms. These terms enable one to give a handsome present without paying for it at once.

EVERYWHERE THE STANDARD Over three hundred American Colleges and Universities have purchased The Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia and by reason of constant use it has become the standard work of reference as against all others. Among these institutions [alphabetically] are Amherst, Bates, Boston University, Bowdoin, Brown, Catholic University, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Holy Cross, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mount Holyoke, Northwestern, Oberlin, Princeton, Radcliffe, St. Ignatius, Smith, Trinity, Tufts, Universities of California, Chicago, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Vassar, Williams, and Yale. Oxford and Cambridge, England, are also on the list. Besides all this, hundreds and probably thousands of college professors have bought the work for their personal use.

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*The allotment for Atlanta has been closed.—Ed.

The Constitution.

TROUT COOKED ON THE HOOK.

Conclusion of One Story Told About the Wonders of Yellowstone Park.

"You needn't think that just because I have been out there I am going to give you all the details of a surprise which I did not feel at the stock tales of the Yellowstone park," said the critical tourist. "Anybody knows that boiling water will cook fish, and so long as you know that the Yellowstone is full of geysers and boiling springs I don't see what there is wonderful about catching a trout and then turning around and dangling it in a boiling spring until it is cooked. It would begin to be wonderful if boiling water didn't cook fish everywhere.

"But I wish when they are telling this old story they'd finish it up—make it complete. The next time you hear anybody tell that story just you watch out for the way it ends. It never ends. The man tells how he caught the trout. Well and good; anybody can catch hundreds of trout in those overstocked waters. Then he tells how he swung around on his heel and, without taking the fish from the hook, lowered it into a pool of boiling water and cooked it. Well, what's the end of the story? There isn't any end. He just chortles about how he was overcome by the marvels of nature and that sort of thing. He doesn't say another word about the fish. Now, if you will only let the marvels of nature alone and keep your eye fixed on the fish with which the story began it will look mighty different.

"There is the pool of boiling water pretty handy, but not by any means to be reached by pivoting on the fisherman's heel. Then just so's to have something to talk about when he gets home the fisherman souses his live trout into the boiling water. If it's cruelty to boil a live lobster there ought to be something done to a man who will boil a trout alive. And it spoils the fish; the man has to throw it away after he has shoved it through nature's marvels for the sake of his miserable little story. Nobody can eat a trout that has been boiled with all its scales on and all the machinery in place; it's got to be thrown away. There's another thing, too, about this story. The next time you hear it ask the man if he took the trout out of the pool of boiling water. If he says he did, then the fish didn't begin to be cooked, for anybody who has ever seen a boiled fish of any sort knows that when it's done it won't hold together tight enough to be lifted unless it's wrapped in a napkin before it's cooked.

"So there you have the plain facts about cooking trout on the hook. I know, because I thought it was such a great marvel of nature that I had to go and try it. Then I saw what happened, and I haven't yet got through feeling disgusted with myself."

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Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to
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—Steamers sail direct—
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TICKETS INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTH ABOARD SHIP.
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Circular on application to Frederick Winsor, Head Master, Country School for Boys, Baltimore, Maryland.

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And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

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Yesterday's Sunshine Brought Out a Large Crowd of Shoppers.

Yesterday was the first clear day of this week, and the whole town was out Christmas shopping.

The principal streets, in the business sections, were well nigh impassible on account of the throngs of people that blocked the sidewalks.

The stores were crowded with a suffocating mass of presents-seeking humanity, treading on each other's toes in a wild endeavor to buy something. In some of the stores the buyers were packed inside like sardines in a box, and once in the crowd, it was next to impossible to extricate oneself from the whole wass.

People who had put off their Christmas shopping on account of the bad weather, rushed from home yesterday when the sun came out, and threw themselves into the seething maelstrom of shoppers.

The vast majority of these shoppers were women, and all seemed anxious to accomplish the feat of visiting all the stores in town at least once during the day. And naturally, the clerks suffered. They looked haggard and hollow-eyed, and small wonder! Their only respite from

the tortures of trying to please everybody in a given time, came about noon, when the army of shoppers withdrew for lunch. Carriages innumerable and of every conceivable style and size rattled up and down Whitehall street. They stood in front of the business houses and got in the way of the cars. Their drivers lashed the horses and swore by turns, all adding to the bedlam that seemed to reign all over the business section.

The street was no place fortimid persons, and doubtless they very considerately kept within doors. Those who braved the dangers of the sidewalks and streets yesterday were people who knew full well just how to take care of themselves.

Men and women who pose as humanitarians have decried the roughness of the thy have said if they could have seen the American game of football. What would crush of the Christmas shoppers? Perhaps there may be a bill introduced in the next legislature prohibiting shoppers to appear on the public thoroughfares along about Christmas time.

With few exceptions, the stores in town have been compelled within the week, to engage extra clerks and put on more delivery wagons to handle the amount of business that seems at times just about to swamp them. Shoppers, as a rule, have a habit of buying an article for 13 cents, and having it sent some three or four miles to their homes, and as a consequence, the delivery wagons are kept going till nearly midnight.

But ll the many presents that are bought do not remain in the city. There are friends and relatives in other parts of the state and country, that must be remembered, and as a consequence, the men in the postoffice and express office have their hands full to overflowing with packages of every size and condition known to man.

For days past extra men have been put to work in the different departments of the postoffice to attend to the Christmas business alone, and these are kept on the go continually. Just at this time the outgoing mail is larger than the incoming, and consequently calls for the most attention. Along about Friday and Saturday the situation will be reversed, and the incoming mail will exceed in volume the outgoing.

When the stamp window was opened yesterday morning, there was a long line of people waiting patiently to be served, and the amount of money expended in postage stamps alone, if expressed in figures, would prove startling to the casual observer. Stamps of every denomination were bought in a manner that caused the clerk to grow weary long before the clock struck the noon hour.

But the mere selling of stamps was not her only trouble by any means. There were packages, big and packages little, that had to be weighed, in order that the senders might know the proper postage to put on them. Usually the clerk in the stamp department is expected, by the great throbbing public, to be an encyclopedia of knowledge.

The unknowing have a habit of asking when the 12 o'clock train leaves for "Shakerag," and the clerk must always smile and answer, that it departs from the depot promptly at noon. Nine questions out of every ten asked the clerk are equally as clever as this example, and the life of said clerk cannot in truth, be called a cyclus of happiness.

Many people after they have had their packages weighed and stamped, go to the registration window to insure their receipt by the one to whom they are sent. Yesterday the rush of people to the registration windows, was unprecedented and the young ladies in charge had a hard time answering questions and at the same time attending to the wants of all that came to have packages registered.

And they did not come by ones and twos, but in droves. They also asked innumerable questions and then got mad because they could not send packages containing writing at second class rates through the mails.

During the morning there were a number of packages sent by registered post to soldier boys in Puerto Rico and these went at the same rate as mail intended for points in the United States.

Probably the most interesting place in the whole postoffice building was the post-marking and distributing room. Here an army of clerks were sorting, postmarking and distributing letters and packages that were going to near and distant points all over the country.

Men hurried here and there pulling big baskets on wheels piled high with packages of every size imaginable, and everywhere was the air of activity. As fast as the baskets under the chutes were filled by senders of Christmas presents, they were wheeled into the distributing room and busy hands and brains placed them in their correct mail bags, which, when filled, were whisked away to a waiting wagon and carried to the train.

A number of men stood facing a semi-circle of mail bags arranged on iron brackets, and with a rapidity that was wonderful, tossed letters and parcels into the open mouths of the bags. It was all out-going mail, and represented many tons in weight. The nearby desks and tables were piled high with it, but under the skillful handling of the clerks the pile grew smaller and smaller, only to be increased in volume as the carriers returned and dumped their collections from the hundreds of postboxes all over the city onto the whole mass.

Yesterday was one of the rush days in the postoffice, and the work will be kept up all through the night. Two large forces of men are required to handle the immense volume of mail that will be flowing through the office all this week.

The express company comes in for its share of trouble at this time of the year, and the clerks at the office on Wall street have not only their own troubles, but those of the public at large to contend with. For several days past the place has been crowded with anxious senders of Christmas presents, and these same presents consist of everything conceivable from a little tin cup to a horse and buggy.

A large force of extra men have been put to work in the express office, and the business handled by them is simply enormous. Extra wagons have also been pressed into service and those in charge say that all packages received at the Atlanta office even as late as Christmas morning, will be delivered before sundown Christmas day.

The company has a special permit to deliver goods on Sunday and will continue to deliver as long as there remains a single package in the office.

After considering the buying and sending of Christmas presents it is interesting to learn how cheaply presents can be bought this year. A good Christmas present for a child can be had for 30 cents. It is astonishing how many really clever toys can be bought for 5 cents each, and the times seem to be the boon of the man with a big heart and a small purse.

MUST OBSERVE ORDER SAYS MAYOR COLLIER

Shortly before noon yesterday Mayor Collier issued a proclamation to the effect that strict order must be observed throughout the city during the holidays. The mayor issued this same proclamation last year and unusual quietude and good order were the results. The city offices will close Monday, December 26th, on account of Christmas day falling on Sunday. The mayor's proclamation is as follows:

"To the People of Atlanta—The ordinances in reference to the discharge of firearms and fireworks during the Christmas holidays will be rigidly enforced, except that permission is granted to explode firecrackers, roman candles, skyrockets and such harmless explosives upon private premises.

"C. A. COLLIER, Mayor."

Beginning with last night all the supernumeraries who have been taken on the police force recently were placed on duty regularly and the citizens of Atlanta can now rest easy in their homes with the added protection to the city.

Twenty-six new men went out with the morning watch at 12 o'clock last night and were assigned to beats in different parts of the city where they are most needed. The new order issued by Chief of Police Manly was necessary on account of the approach of the Christmas holidays and the prevalence of small boys who disturb the commonwealth with large nre crackers.

The docket of the recorder's court is becoming more crowded each day with citizens who take their Christmas in advance by getting drunk in honor of the occasion, and to properly see after the hilarious, it has been found necessary to increase the number of men on the force.

Especially in the center of the city are the extra men needed, and every precaution will be taken to lessen the number of accidents that happen with the return of each Christmas. The ordinance in regard to the use of firecrackers and other explosives will be rigidly enforced by the chief of police, and the morning watch as it went out last night was instructed to observe the letter of the law in regard to firecrackers.

The new order calling for the extra number of policemen will be in force until the 1st day of January, when the twenty-six men will be taken off again and the regular force required to cover the whole city.

So far a large number of arrests have been made of men who have disregarded the law on firecrackers, and the recorder will let none of the offenders escape.

SOME ODD FAVORITES AT POLICE MATINEE

"Gresham Young, they tell me that you cooked for Mr. Bryan in the army. How is it that you are disgracing his service by getting drunk?"

"Jedge, dey ain't a word of truth in it. I mought er sed dat I wuz cooking fer Marse Bryan, when I wuz intoxercated last ev'ning, but I doesn't know what I was talking 'bout. Don't be hard on me, jedge, jist because dey say I wuz cooking fer Mister Bryan. 'Fore God, jedge, ef you let me go dis time I promise I won't never git drunk again."

The explanation appeared satisfactory to the judge, and the earnest insistance of the tone that pleaded with Judge Andy for pardon finally drew from the court the remark, "Well, go along. If it wasn't so near Christmas, I would have to fine you."

"Mr. Dill, what have you to say to being drunk?"

"Not guilty."

"Three and costs."

The season when the glad Yule bells ring out in merriment is an especially favored one with the denizens that haunt the recorder's court, for the knowledge that the guilty and the innocent are to be turned loose on the eve of Christmas gives a kind of daring to those who would otherwise be exceedingly tractable.

The old friends of Judge Andy whose forms have come to be a part of the court-room, and who pass annually many times in front of his bench—now with a dejected, suppliant air and again with desperate defiance in their manner—are appearing oftener now, as they know that only a limited punishment lies in front of them.

Some even go so far at times as to take advantage of the mercy of the law, and when Judge Andy says "three and costs," they only turn up their noses.

As Judge Andy imposed the inevitable three and costs on Mattie Jones yesterday afternoon for being drunk on the streets, Mattie, who was still drunk, blurted out: "I don't care, you can make it ten if you want to! Send me to the stockade and be done with it."

But Judge Andy only looked sad, and murmuring that the woman was still drunk, refused to consider the indignant retort as any slur on the court.

"Well, Minnie, what are you doing here?" said Judge Andy to a decrepit old negro woman who picks up rags for a living.

"I wasn't doin' nothin', Marse Andy. Only took me up for picking up coal by de railroad track, but I never done it."

"I see," said the judge, "you were just getting ready to pick up the coal."

"Marse Andy, I tell you I wasn't doin' nuffin."

"Three and costs for vagrancy," said the judge.

Bids for Bridge Bonds.

Selma, Ala., December 21.—(Special.)—The board of county commissioners of Dallas county today opened bids for $65,000 bridge bonds recently authorized by the legislature. There were fifteen bids, ranging from par to 106 at 4½ and 5 per cent interest. All bids were rejected.

It is understood the commissioners will not pay more than 4 per cent and expect to get a good premium at that rate.

Girl Attempts Suicide.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 21.—(Special.)—Lula Parks, a pretty sixteen-year-old girl, attempted suicide today because her parents took her from a life of shame, on which she had entered during their absence to Cincinnati. It is stated that she had been led astray by a traveling man, whose identity she refuses to disclose. The unfortunate girl lies at the point of death tonight, with small hopes of recovery.

Restores Former Wages.

Nashville, Tenn., December 21.—(Special.) It was officially stated today that on January 1st the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway would restore the wages of its employees. A cut of 10 per cent was made in 1893 and one-half of this was restored last July. The other five per cent will be restored, beginning January 1st. The monthly pay roll is about $200,000. The business this year has been the best in the road's history.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner.
Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition. At all druggists.

WINE OF CARDUI

A Natural Cure.

OAKLAND, OHIO, Jan. 14.
I suffered with painful menstruation, whites and falling of the womb. After using Wine of Cardui I was greatly benefitted, and passed my periods without pain. I also took the Wine and Black-Draught during pregnancy, passing through labor quickly and without much pain. My recovery was also prompt and satisfactory. The midwife says she never saw any one get along as well as I did.
MRS. CLARA HOFFMAN.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

Some people look with distrust upon a remedy that is advertised to cure all "female troubles". What answer can they give to the statement of Mrs. Hoffman? Wine of Cardui is so effective because it is made of the exact herbs that nature provided for the cure of women when their special organs are attacked by disease. Nature, you know, is just and kind. When her laws are disobeyed, her punishment is sickness, but she in turn has planted in field and wood certain herbs and roots to overcome the sickness. Man must find those vegetable growths, and put them together in the form of medicine. The Indians originally discovered the formula of Wine of Cardui, and the company which makes that medicine to-day, alone knows this secret of Nature. There is nothlike it. It is the one natural remedy for women.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Druggists sell large bottles for $1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

Order Your FINE WHISKIES From
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,
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IF? You are a Life Insurance Agent You Want to Sell the New Investment Policy—Just Out. It is a definite contract and every Item and Figure is guaranteed absolutely and will appear in the policy.
Manhattan Life Insurance Company,
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Name on a box of Flowers means FINEST QUALITY, for we handle nothing else. THE C. A. DAHL CO.
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And comfort into your homes when he brings one of our handsome
"Estate Oak" Heaters.
They will make a Xmas present that is both ornamental, useful, and their cheery glow will prove a magnet in the family circle.
They Are the Most Wonderful Heaters on Earth.
They do the work of a furnace.
They use ⅓ less coal and give 100 per cent more heat than any other Stove.

We also carry a full line of Heaters, like other dealers, from $1.00 up.
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Our assortment of Brass Andirons, Fire Sets, Coal Vases, Hod-l Fenders, Umbrella Stands, is the largest and cheapest South and aat ways make welcome presents.
Headquarters for Hardwood Mantels, Tiles and Grates.
The only concern South who can sell Gas and Electric Fixtures s, retail at wholesale prices.
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For sale by Yow & Marrett and A. Fugazzi & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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